The New-York Times.

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CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH

Salutes, Chimes, Parades and Pyrotechnics in the City.

Grand Military Display and Review of the First Division.

Tammany Hall Ceremonies---Speeches by Mayor Hoffman, G. C. Verplanck, S. S. Cox and Oakey Hall---Letters from President Johnson and Secretary Seward.

THE FIREWORKS FIZZLE.

TERRIBLE AND FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Celebrations Elsewhere---The Fourth at Governor's Island, in Brooklyn, in Westchester County, &c., &c.

The ninety-first anniversary of the independence of this nation has passed, and its celebration is among the things that were. It would seem as though the lively lads of the country can never die, nor can the exuberance of their patriotic spirit be put to blush by the most fiery sun. This is the metropolis of boydom, the very capital of youthful zeal and early enthusiasm. Proof of this can be furnished on any desired 4th of July, between the hours of 3 A. M. and 12 P. M., when the juvenile portion of the community wages war upon everybody and everything, popping, cracking, whizzing, booming, banging and shouting in honor of the extreme elevation attained or attainable by that ambitious fowl, the Bird of Freedom.

Of the ninety anniversaries preceding the last, much has been written, much more said. They were all hot, disagreeable days, smelling of gunpowder, bananas, and ginger-pop, but we doubt if any one of them was as hot, or as disagreeable as yesterday, and we know that the sale of fire-crackers and cognate missiles was greater than ever before, while the display of half rotten bananas attracted the attention of the Board of Health and made the pulse of the entire medical faculty beat high with anticipation. Our country friends came in perfect armies. The Jersey boats, the Long Island and Staten Island boats; the trains of the Hudson and Harlem and Eastern railways; all the smaller boats from up the North and East Rivers were packed with an eager crowd of sun-browned chaps and chapesses who having read of our history felt bound by the memory of their fathers and the traditions of their mothers to perspire freely and cheer lustily on the day of the "natal" day of freedom.

As these came in the New-Yorkers went out—so the population of the City was not materially enlarged.

Properly speaking, the Fourth of July begins on the night of the 3d. At 11 o'clock on Wednesday night several Bourboned individuals crossed the East River in the Fulton ferry-boat, and began their orgies by spiting Superintendent KENNEDY and ridiculing his nopitol order. Their example was emulated in the City of Churches by gangs of ill-bred patriots, mainly of Irish descent, who went from street to street, making (if we may quote) the "night hideous" with their infernal "Yankee Doodles" and "John Brown's bodies." Pistols, small cannon and banjos were their pet weapons of defence, and most noisome did they become. Quite happy in the conviction that they had disturbed all the middle-aged loyalists of Brooklyn, and set the minds of Young America on fire, they turned their steps toward Gotham. Gotham had up to the hour of their arrival, say 3 o'clock in the morning, been comparatively quiet. Now and then an ash barrel would burst; vexation at its overplus of crackers, an occasional very small cannon would defy the edict of JOHN A. K., but on the whole the City was quiet as a New-England Sabbath. This quiet these men rudely broke. They broke it with songs of ribald tendency and with many bunches of fire-crackers tantalizingly lighted sulphur matches. From that hour to this (midnight) there has been a constant, uninterrmittent fiz, pop, bang, hurrah and hooroo. At sunrise an enterprising and faithful squad of artilleristo, with regulation uniform and the requisite armament, saluted the American flag as it gracefully unfolded from the flag-staff on the Battery. Answering it, as if in echo, came the boom of the salutes from the national forts, and thus formally the day was ushered in.

Soon after this the lower end of the City and all along the shores of the belting rivers were busy with the hum of men from the neighboring cities and towns and villages, who trooped hither with their wives, sweethearts, families and friends, as the place of all places to have a gay and jolly time on the national holiday. The first point of gathering was

TRINITY CHURCH,

whose chiming bells have many times struck the chord of joy or sorrow in obedience to the will of the people. On this occasion Mr. JAMES E. ATLIFFE, who has for many years presided at the cumbrous post, performed the following melodies to the entire satisfaction of thousands who stood about the base of the historic temple, and to the greater delight of other thousands who heard the chiming quite as distinctly, resting in the quiet of their own beds:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Hail Columbia.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. Evening Bells.
5. Airs from "Child of the Regiment."
6. Columbia the Gem of the Ocean.
7. Will-o'-the-Wisp—Fairy-like Music.
8. Scotch melody from "Guy Mannering."
9. Bright Rosy Morning.
10. Roy's Wife, &c., Scotch melody.
11. Home of Allandale.
12. The soldier's Return.
13. My Lodging is on the Cold Ground.
14. On to the Field of Glory.
15. Red, White and Blue.
16. Yankee Doodle.

But the feature of the day which most interested our rural friends, and attracted the greatest crowd of boys and women, was the

PARADE AND REVIEW

of the First Division of the National Guard. The palmy, not to say lazy, days of Gen. SANDFORD, are past and gone. The time of "waits" is over, and in its stead has come an era of prompt movement and soldierly parade.

For the first time in many years the annual parade of the First Division may be set down as a perfect success. The preliminary arrangements were so simple that it could not well be otherwise, and the fact should be placed on record that five brigades have been put in motion and reviewed inside of two hours, the entire body of troops being disbanded in less than three hours, after a march of three miles while in division formation. Agreeably to division general orders the different regimental commandants had company roll-call at 6 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as was necessary, according to the distance to be marched by the command before reaching the brigade rendezvous. By these means the individual commands were put in motion in ample time for the parade. Heretofore it has been the rule to form the five brigades in a straight line along the Fifth-avenue, the right resting near Washington Parade Ground, which procedure necessitated a long, fatiguing, and, altogether unnecessary march of two or three miles for a majority of the regiments. In those days, when Major-Gen. SANDFORD was in command, the First Division marched and countermarched like the famous army which walked up a hill and then walked down again. In the present time of experienced Generals and efficient staffs, the comfort of the rank and file is considered before anything else, and the infantry now find that it is not necessary for them to march all over town in order that the division may be reviewed. In fact, the reviewing ceremony was made a very simple matter, thanks to the good taste and consideration of Gen. SHALER.

By 7 o'clock every regiment in the division was in position, and the brigade formations were perfected a few minutes later, when there ensued a pause. At this juncture it was our fortune to overhear the gossip of a group of citizens relative to the probabilities of a prompt start, the majority being of the opinion that the usual delay would be observed. One of the group was evidently an Englishman, and he was very inquisitive regarding the appearance of the National Guard, for he asked if they were as good as the Volunteers at home. The question could not be answered at first, until a native of the Emerald Isle, who was standing near by and heard the query, volunteered the information by saying "By gorra they wor, and a sight better, too," the sally raising a laugh, and putting a sudden stop to the conversation. We trust that the appearance of the National Guard satisfied our transatlantic friend, that his opponent with the brogue was not so far out of the way after all.

The several Brigade Commanders were no doubt somewhat surprised at the omission of a formal review of their commands by the Commanding General while the brigades were in position in the side streets. The omission was of no consequence, however, and Gen. SHALER proved himself promptly on time, for at precisely 7:30 o'clock the head of the column was put in motion. The First Brigade formed in West Twelfth-street, the right resting on Fifth-avenue; the Second Brigade occupied Thirteenth-street; the Third rendezvoused in Fourteenth-street, and the Fourth Brigade took possession of Fifteenth-street, while the Cavalry Brigade formed line in Sixteenth-street. By these means, the entire division was kept well in hand, and the troops moved out in regular order, without loss of time.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. WM. G. WARD appeared in command of his brigade, which now consists of the Second, Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments of Infantry. The brigade staff was out in full strength, and appeared to good advantage.

The Second Regiment paraded with 280 men in eight companies of fifteen files front. Col. REID was in command, and the regiment made a tolerable appearance. The new drum corps appears to be in good hands, though it needs considerable practice yet. The color guard should have been on the left of the color company, instead of the centre, and three flags is not correct, two being the regulation.

The Twelfth Regiment made their usual fine appearance in the chasseur uniform, original with this command. The battalion was in a ten company formation of sixteen files front, making the aggregate strength of the command about 360 men. The champion drum corps of the Twelfth paraded in full strength and admirable time. Col. WARD was in command.

The Seventy-first Regiment (American Guard) was under command of Lieut.-Col. HARRY ROCKAFELLAR, and appeared to excellent advantage in white linen pants for the first time since 1861. The command paraded with ten companies of twelve files front, and their marching was very fine.

SECOND BRIGADE.

This brigade consists of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighty-fourth and Ninety-sixth Regiments of Infantry, with the First Regiment of Artillery. Brig.-Gen. LOUIS BURGER was in command.

The Third Regiment (Zouaves) paraded with eight companies of twelve files front on the average, the battalion being most wretchedly evened off, one of the companies having fifteen files and another eight. Three colors also appeared on parade. The men appeared without their turbans, which was an improvement on former occasions, as the make up of the turbans has generally been of the complex order, no two men having their head-dress alike. Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOHN E. BENDIX was in command.

The Fifth Regiment paraded in excellent style, with full dress hats, red cords, cross cannons and scales. The engineer corps made a good appearance. The drum corps of twenty-six pieces was also in good shape, and their alignments correctly observed. There were ten companies in line of eighteen files front, and the observance of the step was of the commendable. In short, the Fifth proved themselves a crack organization, despite the fact that three colors appeared in line.

The Sixth Regiment, under command of Col. JOEL W. MASON, appeared in ten companies of fourteen files front. The general appearance of the battalion was good, and their new band improves on acquaintance.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment paraded with eight companies of ten files front, Lieut.-Col. DUERNBERRY being in command. This regiment appeared with field music only, Drum Major HILL having twenty-four excellent drummers under his control. Despite the difficulties surrounding this command they made a good appearance.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment (Garde de Lafayette) made a soldierly parade under command of Col. LE GAL. Two cavaliers also paraded, though we missed her attendant staff. There were ten companies present of thirteen files each.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

This Brigade consisting of the Fourth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-ninth Regiments of Infantry, was under the temporary command of Col. H. D. HULL.

The Fourth Regiment (Veteran Zouaves) made a slim parade under command of Lieut.-Col. THORPE, there being eight companies of ten files front. The turbans worn by the men were remarkable for their uniformity, and the appearance of the command was greatly improved thereby. The Fourth had only field music with them.

The Eleventh Regiment (Rifles) was under command of Lieut.-Col. LUX. The appearance of the battalion was a commendable one, there being ten companies of eighteen files front. The marching of this regiment was very fine, and evidenced the benefits of the skeleton drills last Winter. We would inform the left general guide that his place is in the line of file closers and not in advance of the company.

The Twenty-second Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. REMMEY, made an excellent show of numbers, considering the fact that Capt. CLAN RANALD's company were absent on a visit to Poughkeepsie, taking with them a portion of the band and drum corps. The battalion was formed in six companies of eighteen files front, and the appearance of the regiment was a splendid one, owing to the newly adopted uniform.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment paraded with six companies of eighteen files front, and made a creditable appearance. Their drum corps needs reconstruction very much.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment—Highlanders only in name, however, paraded with eight companies of nine files front. A six company formation would have improved the appearance of the command, which is a most deserving one. The men were well set up and their marching good. We would suggest to Col. FARNSWORTH, however, that two drum-majors is a needless luxury, not to say a ridiculous one.

THE CAVALRY BRIGADE

was under command of Brig.-Gen. POSTLEY, who was attended by a brilliant staff. This brigade consists of the First Cavalry (Col. BRINKER) and the Third Cavalry, (Col. BURKE,) who each paraded with about 250 sabres, the Third Regiment having their mounted band. Both regiments made a favorable impression upon the spectators, though the Belgian pavement proved a continued "trap" in more senses than one. The Washington Grays Squadron performed efficient service as orderlies and escort to the division and brigade commanders.

THE REVIEW.

The route of march was from Fourteenth-street, through Fifth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, thence to Madison-avenue, Twenty-third-street, Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, where the several commands left the column for their respective armories. At Madison-square and in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel a stand had been erected for the accommodation of Mayor HOFFMAN and the members of the City Government. Besides these officials we noticed Brig.-Gen. and Brevet Major-Gen. ROUSSEAU, of the regular army, Police Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY, Sheriff JOHN KELLY, Ex-Col. HAMILTON and others. The stand was handsomely decorated with bunting and garrison flags, and the heat of the sun's rays thus avoided.

The head of the column reached the reviewing stand a few minutes before 8 o'clock, when the ceremony of a marching salute was gone through with, Gen. SHALER and his staff joining the Mayor and his friends on the stand. The troops marched past in admirable order, the alignments being excellent and the salutes generally correct. So well was the column closed up that the entire five brigades marched past in fifty-three minutes, by which time the First Brigade had reached Union-square and began to break up. Before 10 o'clock each regiment was safely housed in its armory, and thus ended the Fourth of July parade for 1867.

Perhaps one of the most interesting, certainly one of the most painful exhibitions of the day was the parade of the

VETERANS OF 1812.

Why these bent and decrepid old gentlemen should select the very heat of the day, and the sunniest side of the street for their somewhat noisy display, is beyond ordinary comprehension. They also have done so, and did so on this occasion. About 2 o'clock, preceded by an immense crowd of men and women, girls and boys, a very large drum and an exceedingly piercing fife, these venerable men, with cockades in their hats, who have come down to us from several generations, straggled along the highway, overcome with the intense heat and kept from extremest exhaustion only by the fervent spirit of the patriotism that made them fight in other times and keeps them ardent still. In "diverse uniform" they tottered down Chatham-street, marched into the Park, halted in front of the brown-stone monument of Gen. SCOTT, or any other man, therein contained, resumed the line of progress, walked around the iron railing, saluted the newspaper offices, and then went in a somewhat dispirited phalanx to the dinner prepared for them by the City authorities, oration included. We believe the history of this interesting organization has never been written—if it should be, and a copy could be sold to every member of the heated crowd that attended them in their fiery march, their fortunes collectively and individually would be assured. Why don't some of them write it?

Another pleasant and notable feature of the day's proceeding's was the laying of the

CORNER-STONE OF TAMMANY HALL.

The Tammany Society yesterday celebrated the National Anniversary by laying the corner-stone of a new Tammany Hall on Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, on the site of the old University Medical College, and by a meeting at Irving Hall, where speeches were delivered by distinguished gentlemen. At 9 A. M. the Sachems, Braves and Warriors assembled in the temporary council chamber of the Society at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue. Thence, shortly after 10 o'clock, preceded by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, and carrying banners, on which were the names of the thirteen original colonies, they marched to the site of the new wigwam, where a large crowd was assembled to witness the ceremonies. The corner-stone of the new edifice and the corner-stone of old Tammany Hall, being suspended, ready to be lowered at a given signal, Mayor HOFFMAN called for order, and said:

BROTHERS AND FRIENDS: In the name of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, and by direction of the Council of Sachems, I proceed to lay the corner stone of a new hall which will, for the next half century at least, be the headquarters of the Democracy of New-York, whose great principles of civil and religious liberty, constitutional law and national unity, which form the great corner-stone of the Republic, will always be advocated and maintained. The anniversary of the birthday of American independence has been well chosen for the ceremony. Standing here to-day, and recollecting that "liberty is our life," let us reaffirm and redeclare the sentiments of the "Great Declaration," and renew our pledge to erect here before the next anniversary an edifice which, in the greatness of its proportions and the perfection of all its parts, shall be emblematic of that perfect union of States and of people upon which depends the peace, prosperity and happiness of the American nation.

Thus said, the corner-stones were lowered, and the Mayor, with silver trowel in hand, went through the motions of placing them comfortably in the bed in which it is intended that they shall sleep so long. The new corner-stone was a block of granite, and bore the following inscription:

1789. Hall 1867.
of
Tammany Society or Columbian Order.

The corner-stone of the new edifice was laid July 4, 1867.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Mayor.

The silver trowel used by the Mayor in laying the corner-stone was presented to him by the Tammany Society, to be used on this occasion, and bears an inscription setting forth that fact.

Under the corner-stone was placed a casket containing the following articles:

"Gold and silver coins of the United States of 1867, a bill showing their value in currency; history of Tammany Society by Dr. G. HOSKOT; programme of the day; manuscript of the oration of Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK on this occasion; photographs of the Grand Sachem, Sachems and members of Tammany Society and other prominent Democrats; VALENTINE'S *Manual*; the mayor's Message for the present year and other public documents; copies of daily papers of July 4, 1867; photograph of the old corner-stone; report of WHITE, MORRIS & Co., bankers, of the prices of gold and United States securities, July 3, 1867; coins of 1800 and 1803; Manual of the Board of Education; Japanese coins, and account of them in the Japanese language; portrait of WASHINGTON; Constitution of the United States; Declaration of Independence, with a biography of the signers; copy of the ode."

The ceremony concluded, the members of the Society and their friends formed in procession again, and marched to Irving Hall. Arrived there the officers of the Society took seats upon the stage. The hall was filled with a large audience, and was gaily decorated with flags. On the stage were busts of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, JACKSON, CLAY and WEBSTER, and the following inscriptions:

"One country, one Constitution, one destiny. 1776—1867."

"Civil liberty—the glory of man."

"The Tammany Society, founded in 1789—In its very foundation identified with the establishment of the Union. Ever faithful to its obligations, she has added another proof of her devotion by sending forth her sons to protect and maintain it."

"The Democratic Party—Upon its union and success depend the future of the Republic. He who would seek to lower its standard of patriotism and principle, or to divide or distract its councils, is an enemy to the country."

The band played the national airs, and then Hon. JOHN E. BURRILL read the Declaration of Independence.

Mayor HOFFMAN then arose and said that the Tammany Society, which always respected and revered constitutions, [applause,] assembled on this day in obedience to its own command, to celebrate the ninety-first anniversary of American Independence. It had this morning laid the corner-stone of an elegant edifice, in which, next year, the celebration of the Fourth of July would take place, with a grandeur worthy of it. They met now in a hall bearing the honored name of IRVING—[applause]—a name well known in American literature, and honorably associated with that of Tammany Hall; and they came now to listen to one, the intimate friend and associate of IRVING, whose name they were proud to honor. In 1811, when the corner-stone of the old Tammany Hall was laid, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK [applause] was in the fullness of a ripe manhood, and now he appeared before them with the snows of 80 Winters on his head, vigorous in body, with mind unimpaired, and with a name that was known and honored everywhere. He introduced Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.

Mr. VERPLANCK was received with long and continued cheering. He said:

GRAND SACHEM, FRIENDS AND BROTHERS OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY, FELLOW-CITIZENS: I congratulate you on the return of this auspicious day which released our land from dependence on a foreign power. I congratulate you that the return of this day no longer finds the battle-field reddened with the blood of brethren spilt by each other's hands. I specially congratulate you, the sons of Tammany, that you can look back through the past dark years of civil strife with just pride—feeling that you have in the hour of trial still kept the political faith, the unwavering loyalty to the Constitution and the liberties of the people, that gave character and honor and power to the Tammany Society from its very foundation. Finally, I congratulate you on the special occasion on which we are assembled, the laying of the corner stone of a hall, which, in its magnitude, its style, its very site, will give strong evidence that this ancient association has fully kept step with the advance of our great commercial metropolis and with the increasing power and influence of our noble state. While I am grateful for the honor of your invitation to address your assembled body on an occasion of such interest, I cannot but be sensible that this invitation is due mainly, perhaps altogether, owing to my age, which enables me to speak to you from personal knowledge and recollection of men and of events of times long past, events and men endeared to you by honorable and patriotic association, yet floating before the minds of most of you. It can only be discerned through the vague generalities of history, while the memories of very many of the worthiest and best of men who made the facts of that history have faded into mere names preserved only, if preserved at all, by still more vague tradition. It is, therefore, that in accepting your kind invitation, Grand Sachem, I have come not to make to you an oration or to deliver a political lecture. You have among you many much younger men who would discharge such duties with an eloquence glowing with the fervor of youth and with political wisdom, gained by their training under the banner of St. Tammany. I have come here with the intention of talking to you colloquially, even at the risk of talking garrulously of old times, and of honest and wise men, who formed the mind of this society and directed its action. Allow me to pause for a moment before entering on that theme—a theme to me filled with touching remembrances of long buried friendship with good men. Let me pause to contrast the old establishment of Tammany with the site and edifice on which you are about to install him. I am old enough to remember the original Tammany Wigwam, the Pig-pen, as it was contemptuously called by its political adversaries. It was a humble wooden building, attached to worthy Brother MARLTING'S tavern adjoining; the tavern was upon the site of the hall you have just left, and the Wigwam adorned it on Nassau-street. It was, as I said, a very humble wooden one-story building, hardly as large as many a saloon at present in private residences. Still, humble as the hall was, it corresponded with the little city on which it was founded. Just above it an open country, the fields, beginning at our City Hall Park, for the City extended higher only along the East River, and the banks of the Hudson above College-place was occupied only by farms, country seats, and clusters of small country houses, gradually growing into villages. A single building of the present Hospital stood on the site of the City, with little but a salt marsh in its rear. The City was small; the State was feeble, far behind Virginia, Pennsylvania or Massachusetts in wealth and population. In that small wooden hall, just on the outward verge of our little City, the Tammany Society held its meetings, its festive anniversaries, and, when occasion called for it, the political gathering of citizens who felt and thought with them. Yet, small as was our City, feeble comparatively as was our State, the men of Tammany assembled in that low, wooden, barn-like pig-pen, effected great political results, producing an effect on the public mind which changed the vote of the City, which turned the electoral vote of the State. This vote, by placing the authority of the Federal Government in other hands, established the foundation of that political faith which St. Tammany has never forgotten nor abandoned. My recollection of those days and of the old Pig-pen are but the boyish reminiscences of men rather than those of doctrines. I cannot claim the popular share of the honors due to your fathers. The principles that gathered and animated these men are recorded in living characters on the hearts of generation after generation of the members of the Society. Their admiration of all the Federal Government in 1798-99 had advanced opinions and exercised powers far short of many of the powers since claimed or assumed, yet such as the sagacious and far-seeing men who gave duration to your opinions looked upon not only as unauthorized by the Constitution, but as pregnant with far greater future evils, such as would absorb State governments, with all their safeguards to liberty, and convert our well-balanced Constitution into a vast consolidated empire, by which every safeguard of personal right and of the freedom of Press would be obliterated.

Mr. VERPLANCK gave some interesting reminiscences of the Society, recalling the names of some of its most distinguished of the members of its old-time organization. Among them the elder and the younger Govs. CLINTON, Gen. HORATIO GATES, BROCKHARDT LIVINGSTON, Gov. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, JAMES CAMPBELL, WM. IRVING, JAMES K. PAULDING, ELIAS PURDY and others of lesser note, and concluded in these words: "But, as I have told you at first, I came here with no intent of making a Fourth-of-July oration, or of delivering a political lecture. I shall not depart from that resolution. The theme I have just touched upon is an abundant and interesting one. I am content with barely suggesting it, and I leave it to your own reflections. Let me, then, honored Grand Sachem, and you, Sons of St. Tammany, again congratulate you on this auspicious occasion. The hall you are about to rear is, I trust, destined to witness the festive anniversaries of the Society, and the great gatherings of our sires during many years of peace and prosperity, under the guardianship of recovered and unimpaired constitutional freedom. Yet happily it may be—may Heaven avert so fearful a calamity—that hereafter some widespread delusion may for a time separate you and the principles you maintain from the confidence of a majority of the people of our land, that these sacred principles and the rights and liberties which they proclaim and support may for a time be prostrate in the dust, and be trampled upon by the foot of usurping and unscrupulous power. In such a crisis, if it must come, that hall will become, as it were, a lofty watch-tower on the works of some impregnable fortress, defying every assault, though all around, far and wide, is ravaged by an enemy. On that solitary tower your chiefs and your mighty men will stand to watch, to guard, to raise the loud alarm on every approach of danger, and, when the same hour of liberation arrives, then to summon the people to vindicate their rights. Then fear not. Have no dread, no doubt of the result. The people will recognize that voice of truth and of power which in days past had roused them from wild and fevered dreams. No; that call cannot be vain. They will throng to the rescue, they will rally under your time-honored banner. The thick clouds of delusion will roll away, like the morning mist before the glorious beams of the rising sun. Then from that hall will rise the glad shouts of victory. Then will that hall resound with the songs of triumph. [Great applause.]

Mr. DEWITT VAN BUREN read an original ode, in which Tammany was glorified, and then Mayor HOFFMAN introduced Hon. S. S. COX, who, he said, had been in the Congress of the United States at a time when it was not considered patriotic to keep ten States out of the Union.

Mr. COX was received with cheers. He said the society, with its Indian name and customs, was but the outward symbol of an inward thought. That thought was Democracy, unappalled and defiant. If it were not so, they would have declined with the decision of the Red Man. Their traditions, wrapped in aboriginal metaphor, had more meaning than meets the ear. Lord BACON found more "wisdom" in the ancient mythology than the ancients ever intended; so beneath their myths their was a magic wisdom which made them a political power. It was the ring more potent than that upon which the Genii walked, or than the faery ring of SPENSER, which staunched all wounds—or than any other "Ring" known to politics, which opened the encanted chambers of patronage and power! Their traditions represented their chief Tammany as in constant conflict with evil spirits. When victorious he surprised by a chivalric clemency. Indeed, every lesson which a State required was taught in their legends. He had read in the history of Tammany how that, after he returned from his interview with the Incas of Peru, and had subdued the diseases and troubles—allegorical of civil wars—which had grown in his absence, and after arriving at an unusual age, he died amid the lamentations of his tribes. Over his remains there was raised a mound, rivaling the Pyramidal tombs! Long before the Pentelican quarries gave their marble to the Parthenon—far back in the rearward and twilight of time—the wonderful mounds of the Muskingum, made of the rich mould of the valley, rose at the bidding of a mysterious race. Who were they, unless they were the tribes of Tammany? These monuments had been attributed to the Aztec, the Celt, the Tartar, or the Lost Tribes. He rejected the Aztec theory, since JUAREZ had shot MAXIMILIAN, as unworthy of association with Tammany. Nor did they ever "catch a Tartar"—except on a nomadic expedition, with horse and herd, and little reverence for locality. He rejected the Hebrew theory: The tribes of Israel had not been addicted to digging in the earth, but rather to trade. The most reasonable theory was that the Celts—the Irishmen, in fact—who are found all over the world, of whom it is authentically reported that they carried the bod at the building of Solomon's Temple—were the mysterious people who erected the memorable mounds! This theory was strengthened by the fact, they are handy with the spade; and from the number of Irish connections at the present day with Tammany, it was a fair inference that the O'Brady's, O'Sweeny's, O'Connolly's, O'Gorman's O'Hoffman's (on the mother's side) *et alios*—were the boys who built the tomb of St. Tammany! Mr. COX urged that the Democrats of this organization should no longer submit to the dictations of Boston ideas carried out in the infringements of personal liberty, by excise and other similar laws, and in the overriding by the State of New-York of the great majorities of the Empire City. He argued against the Reconstructive enactments of Congress, and urged that two great powers were given to such men as SHERIDAN and SICKLES. [Hisses and applause.] He ridiculed Gen. BUTLER'S course, and said in conclusion: Radicalism hangs by a thread. She might hang by something stronger. An over-rain of a few days to rust the wheat, a pricking of the financial balloon, a panic in the banking system, may precipitate a crisis. With personal, municipal, industrial, commercial and constitutional freedom, who shall be our leader? One might infer from the Radical attacks upon the fair, generous and successful General—GRANT—[some applause]—the counterpart of those made four years ago upon MCCLELLAN, [long continued applause and cheers]—that the people, inspired with a sense of justice for his merits, and of the injustice of such attacks, and in the spirit of his parole to the enemy, would give him the political war-path. As in conflict, he advanced our starry flag to success, and never stained it by excesses in victory—he would bear with equal success and honor the white flag of truce and conciliation, against the black flag of hate and confiscation! But whoever the Democracy may select, above all it should be remembered that heaven will only furnish her blue field for our constellation of the United States, when in our policy we imitate her condescending mercy to the fallen and achieve, by loving sacrifice, our National salvation!

At the conclusion of his address the audience arose and cheered Mr. COX.

Mr. OAKEY HALL was the next speaker. He said he saw one or two gentlemen at the door moving uneasily in their seats, and he begged to assure them that he was a New-York boy, and knew that at 1 o'clock on Independence Day gooseberry pie and cranberry tart were in order. [Laughter.] As it was nearly that hour he would not detain them long. They had been Verplanked, but that was no reason why they should be bored. He saw before him, on the desk, a tomahawk, and looking into a gentleman's hat he found a pack of fire-crackers (taking them up.) These were emblematical of the Radical party—strung together by gunpowder and nothing else—very red outside, and very flimsy within, and when a single slight tie was broken the whole string would come to pieces. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. HALL compared the effects of Radical measures to that of fire-crackers in a barrel. You look into the barrel after the explosion, and there is nothing but a lot of dirty paper. He compared the Republican leaders, again, to the oldfashioned fireworks called chasers. No one knew in advance which way they were going. Mr. HALL said that if he were a Radical then addressing a Radical meeting he would ask them what they were there for reading the Declaration of Independence, which was so opposed to Radical principles, and was such a condemnation upon them. In the name of St. Tammany, and of all its holy associations, he said to his fellow Democrats that the Radicals would be driven from the temple of this country, and their principles would be replaced by those of the Democratic party. The present occasion

CHAMPAGNE.

How and by Whom Discovered—How It Became Famous—The Romance of the Widow Clicquot—Where Champagne is Made—Process of Manufacture—The Supply for this Country.

Mr. ROBERT TOMES, formerly United States Consular Agent at Rheims, has written a very interesting book about the champagne country, whence comes the famous *vin mousseux*, or effervescing wine, which, under various names, is now recognized everywhere as the king of all convivial beverages. That portion of the book which relates to the old city itself is rather commonplace, but the account of the discovery of the wine, the origin and standing of the great manufacturers, and the manner in which it is prepared for the market, is full of interesting information.

Fifty years ago the trade in Champagne wine was comparatively insignificant. Though the wine of that country has been famous from time immemorial, and long shared with the Clarets and Burgundies of France the esteem of the world, the wine which we know under the name of Champagne hardly dates beyond the beginning of the last century, and even so late as the middle of that century was so rare and costly that it was used only by a few rich and privileged amateurs. In 1780 the great house of MOET & CHANDON thought it a bold venture to make six thousand bottles in the year. Their present annual sale is over a hundred and fifty thousand dozen.

A jolly monk, DOM PERIGNON by name, of the famous royal monastery of St. Peter, in the ancient gray-stoneed hamlet of Hautvillers, was the inventor of champagne. This jovial fellow was chosen *procureur* to the great Abbey for "the purity of his taste, the soundness of his head, and his unremitting devotion" to the worship of Bacchus. His principal duties were to take charge of the broad and numerous vineyards belonging to the establishment, to receive from the peasants the eleventh barrel of all the wine they made, and to attend to the manufacture and storage of the wine from the proper vineyards of the Abbey. He was fond of making experiments with the various kinds of wine extorted from their vassals by the monks, and in the course of these experiments discovered the secret of the *vin mousseux* or Champagne. For a long time the artful DOM kept the secret to himself and the wine for the *symposia* of the holy and jovial brotherhood of the Abbey of St. Peter's. These spiritual fathers, however, rewarded the piety of their royal sons and crowned defenders of the faith with an occasional bottle. Thus, thanks to the holy monks, the magnificent LOUIS XIV. was enabled to relieve his formal *tête-à-têtes* with the saintly Maintenon by a glass of champagne; the lively regent to give fresh impulse to the sallies of his *petits-soupers;* and the debauched LOUIS XV. to revive in the orgies of the *Petit Trianon* the prostrated energies of an exhausted sensuality.

DOM PERIGNON died in 1715, in the full odor of sanctity, and his memory was long held in grateful remembrance by his convivial and holy brethren. Born a wine taster, he became by long practice so expert in the art, when, in the decline of life he became blind, not one of his brethren could rival him in the judgment of wines. "DOM PERIGNON," says an old chronicler, "being blind toward the end of his life, ordered the grapes of different vineyards to be brought to him, recognized each kind by the taste, and said, 'You must marry the wine of this grape with that of the other.'" We also owe to DOM PERIGNON the discovery of the cork. Before his time the only stopper used was a roll of wax soaked in oil. The famous old Abbey exists no longer, having been torn down by the iconoclasts of the first French Revolution.

HOW CHAMPAGNE BECAME FAMOUS.

Though the merits of champagne as a convivial drink were well known to the wealthy towards the end of the last century, the wine was first brought into general use by an accident of war. In 1798, one FRANCOIS MARIE CLICQUOT, a French officer, who, in consequence of wounds, had retired from active service, took to the wine business as a means of livelihood. At this period the trade in white wines at Rheims was in the hands of mere routinists, who were incapable of pushing it. M. CLICQUOT, who saw that it might be developed into a lucrative business, visited all the neighboring vineyards and cellars, and after long study laid the foundation of a new commercial system. until then the effervescing wines of Champagne came only from the cellars of the Abbey of Hautvillers. M. CLICQUOT determined to divert the trade to his own establishment; but before he was able to accomplish his project he died, leaving his widow, a young woman with a child in the cradle, to carry on the business. She struggled on with great spirit but with little success, until the invasion of France by the Allies, in 1815, when a fortunate accident threw a detachment of Russians into her well-stocked cellars at Rheims. They made a very heavy inroad upon her rows of bottles, and the poor widow sustained a loss which for the time was well nigh ruinous. But when the officers who had thus made free with her wines returned to Russia they extolled so highly the delights of their debauch in the Widow CLICQUOT's cellars that they made her name famous throughout the Empire and gave her wine a popularity which has made her and her partners enormously rich. They were the most profitable agents she ever employed. The Clicquot wine, which is made to suit the Russian taste, is highly brandied and sugared. Unlike other houses, that of the Widow CLICQUOT never varies its wine to suit varying tastes. A bottle of Clicquot in America is the same as a bottle of Clicquot in Russia or elsewhere.

Finding the business increasing rapidly on her hands, the Widow CLICQUOT at length accepted the services of a partner. This was a young German by the name of WERLER, who came a poor boy to Rheims from the Duchy of Nassau. He was at first employed by the widow as a lad of all work, but his intelligent activity won for him rapid advancement. Scandal, indeed, attributed his good luck no less to his handsome face and manly figure than to his business qualifications; but envy is always fond of scandal, and is as apt at inventing discreditable rumors as in the repetition of them. However, he managed the affairs of the house with great skill and sagacity, and acquired immense wealth. He changed his name from WERLER into WERLÉ, married a French wife, and, in consequence of his wealth and influence, he was made Mayor of Rheims, and has been chosen to represent the Department of the Marne in the Corps Legislatif. The Emperor of France has also bestowed upon him several decorations, as marks of his Imperial esteem. He has only one source of grief. The Emperor has shown him marked favor, and has married his son and daughter to the children of two Court favorites, but he will not drink his champagne! Another member of the firm is also a German, who calls himself the Baron DE SACHS, though he is suspected of having assumed this title without any warrant from his ancestors.

It is a singular fact that all the great wine establishments in Champagne are under the control of Germans. If the nominal head should chance to be a Frenchman, he is sure to have a German partner or clerk who takes charge of the business. A house whose wine is fast growing into popularity in Russia and in the United States, is that of the ROEDERERS, who have a rival in a younger firm of the same name. MOET & CHANDON, the MUMMS, and DE ST. MARCEAUX are all well known in this country as producers of excellent wines.

WHERE CHAMPAGNE IS MADE.

The famous vineyards of the champagne country are upon an amphitheatre of hills, which [illegible] about six miles from Rheims and which continues, in successive waves of rolling heights, for a distance of about ten leagues, until it subsides in the vast plain which forms the Department of the Marne. The vine, which is almost the only product suited to the soil of this region, is cultivated in the five arrondissements of the department: Chalons sur Marne, Epernay, Rheims, Sainte-Menehould and Vitry-le-Francais. It is only, however, in those of Rheims and Epernay where the grape is produced of which the genuine champagne wine is made.

The conformation of the vineyard-hills is very slightly varied. Their height is nearly the same, and whatever irregularities there may have been on their surfaces have been long since smoothed over by constant and careful culture. The exclusive growth of the vine, the even height to which it is cut, the regularity with which it is planted, the uniform length and color of the poles to which it is attached, the absence of all landmarks except the almost invisible boundary stones, and the entire want of trees or shrubs of any kind, make these vine-clad hills of Champagne so alike that none but a proprietor, stimulated by the interest of ownership, can distinguish one from the other.

These lands are minutely subdivided, and many a proprietor has a vineyard which he could cover with the broad linen sheets of his best bed. There are about 41,000 acres of land shared among 16,095 owners. These small proprietors live in the various hamlets which are inclosed by the vine hills. They form a very thriving population, unconscious of pauperism and undisturbed by fears of it. The villages in which they live are all built of stone, and each house is a plain but solid structure.

The grape from which champagne is made is grown chiefly in the vineyards of Verzenay, Bouzy, Mareuil sur Ay, Dizy, Hautvillers, Epernay, Pierry, Cramant, Avize, Mesnil, and Virtus.

The grape, contrary to what is generally supposed, is chiefly a red or black one, though the champagne wine, as we all know, which it produces is of a light amber color. The white grape is also cultivated, chiefly at Cramant, but much less abundantly than the red or black. Each place produces a wine with qualities peculiar to itself, and no champagne wine is deemed complete unless it combines by "marriage" (or mixture) the separate qualities of each vineyard. In making his wine the manufacturer selects, with discriminating taste, the products of the several vineyards, and by combining their different qualities, presents us with the finest and most popular of convivial beverages, the true Champagne.

GATHERING THE GRAPES.

When the grapes are ready for gathering, the whole population turns out for the work. Men, women and boys, each one carrying a basket, pass regularly along the rows of vines, cutting the bunches with a hooked knife and placing them carefully in the basket, which, when full, is emptied into a larger one at the roadside. The grapes, as fast as they are gathered, are sorted by a group of women and girls seated around a tray of open wicker work, like the cover of a gigantic basket. These pull off the decayed, unripe, crushed, or otherwise spoiled grapes, which are allowed to fall through the interstices of the tray into a receptacle below, while the bunches thus purified are carefully put into panniers, which, when filled, are lifted upon donkeys and borne into Verzenay.

No grapes are used in making the best wines that have not been thoroughly examined and sifted of all spoiled and inferior fruit. The latter, however, especially if of a famous vintage, like that of 1865, is not lost, but used to make ordinary wine, or to distill into common brandies.

PRESSING THE GRAPES.

The whole product of the vintage has already been disposed of to the great proprietors, whose immense vineyards are not extensive enough to supply them with the quantities and qualities of grapes which they require. The grapes being thus the property of the manufacturers are at once carried to their wine-presses. When the baskets arrive they are emptied into a great wooden measure, called a *caque*, which is roughly estimated to hold one hundred and twenty pounds weight. Each proprietor brings in his supply himself, and eagerly watches the measurement of his load. As each measure is filled a tally is kept by half a dozen at the same time, in the rudest way, by chalk-marks on the door posts or on a convenient cask lying near.

The wine-presses are very much like those used in our country for making cider, although they are never worked, like the latter, by horses. As different classes of wine are obtained according to the degree of pressure, this can only be properly regulated by the discreet force of men's hands.

As soon as the *caque* or measure is filled, its weight estimated, and its number marked, it is emptied on the floor of the wine-press. These wine-presses can hold from five to ten thousand pounds of grapes at a time. When their floors are well covered, the fruit is first trampled down with the feet, and smoothed into a uniform layer about two feet and a half thick. This is covered with planks, and the machine being adjusted its pressure is carefully applied. The grapes are thrown in in bunches with their stalks. The *tannin* which the latter contain is deemed an essential element of the wine, as it gives solidity to it and renders it durable.

The juice flows into a gutter at the base of the press, and thence through a spout, guarded, to prevent the escape of the skins and pulps, by a large wicker basket, through which it passes into the tub or vat below. From this it is dipped out with buckets and poured, into ordinary wine barrels, if it is to be moved to a distance, or if to remain stationary, into large hogsheads.

The juice of the first and second pressures is alone used for the manufacture of the finest champagne; that of the third for the inferior grades; and the fourth and fifth for ordinary red wines, or for distillation into a common brandy. The juice, as it comes from the press, has a very light pink color, which it loses entirely in the course of its fermentation. Thus the red or black grape, without the use of any artificial means of bleaching, produces the clear amber-colored champagne wine we all admire. Great care must be taken, however, to keep the juice of the red grape free from the skins and pulp.

The refuse of the grapes is left by the pressure in the form of a solid cake about half a foot in thickness. This is either cut with a spade into small square blocks, and dried for fuel, or broken up and mixed with stable manure, to fertilize the vine-fields.

The vintage generally lasts a fortnight, and is carefully watched by the manufacturer. He is present the whole time, and keeps his eye upon every detail of the operation,—the plucking and assorting of the grapes, the weighing, pressing, and filling the barrels, &c. When we are told that if even a few crumbs of bread should fall among the grapes, they would, by the fermentation of the gluten they contain, produce ammonia, and spoil the flavor of the wine, the necessity of watchfulness can be appreciated. The laborers accordingly are expected to refrain from taking their meals near the grapes destined for the wine-press.

HOW CHAMPAGNE IS MADE.

Some weeks after the vintage the juices of the various vineyards are mixed together in a huge vat. The fluid has already purged itself, and flows out limpid and almost colorless. That, however, coming from the red grape may still have a slight pink hue, like the dying reflection of the setting sun in a pure stream; while the juice of the white grape retains but the slightest tinge of its yellow color. This mixture of the various wines is accounted the most important discovery in the manufacture of champagne. The juice of the white contains a strong effervescing element, while that of the red grape give it great body and fineness. These qualities, moreover, vary in degree in the products of the several vineyards.

The different juices are then thoroughly mixed by means of a long pole, armed with cross pieces. The mixture is then drawn off into large hogsheads, and left to ferment under the ordinary temperature of the air. At the end of about fifteen days these hogsheads are placed in underground cellars, where the cooler temperature arrests the activity of the fermentation. Here the wine is left undisturbed till January, when it is carefully tested in order to ascertain the amount of natural sugar it contains. If too little, a less saccharine wine must be mixed with it; if too much, a proper quantity of cane sugar is put into it. After this operation, the wine is left in the first cellar underground until April, when it is bottled.

The bottles are filled to within an inch of the mouth, and then corked and laid carefully in layers, supported by narrow horizontal strips of oak. When the wine has been properly made, fermentation now goes on rapidly, and reaches its height in about three weeks. This is a period of great anxiety to the manufacturer, as the loss from breakage in consequence of the development of gas is sometimes enormous. Ten per cent. is the average, and in some years it amounts to twenty-five per cent. of the wine bottled. If the breakage becomes too lively, the manufacturer checks it by removing his whole stock into a lower and cooler cellar; if the wine should be chilled and torpid, he removes it to a warmer place. It is thus continually shifted about for three or four years, until ready for the final corking.

During its frequent migrations from place to place the wine has been much disturbed, and a muddy sediment has rendered it opaque. The bottles are now placed on the side and left undisturbed until this sediment has been deposited, leaving the wine pure and limpid. The bottles are then gently inclined, neck downward, upon racks, and daily turned very slightly, until the sediment is shaken down into the neck, and rests upon the cork. They are then ready for the next operation. The workman entrusted with this delicate task is provided with a hooked and sharp-pointed steel, and a basin opening into a reservoir below, supported by a wooden frame and partly covered with a hood. Placing himself before the basin he seizes the bottle, holding it diagonally with its neck downward, removes its iron fastening with a single touch of his hook, and the cork, driven out by the gas, pops out with great force, followed by the sediment which was clinging to it, and a spirting flow of frothy wine. The issue of the latter is checked somewhat by the finger of the operator, who at the same time gives the bottle several quick half-rotatory turns, that the wine which is allowed to escape may rinse out from the neck every particle of deposit. The whole operation is completed in an instant of time, and with a loss ordinarily of not more than a couple of tablespoonfuls of wine.

The bottles, as soon as disgorged, are ready for the subsequent stages of preparation. To prevent the further escape of gas and wine, he puts into each bottle a cork which, having been already used and well compressed, is easily applied.

The bottles are now ready for "dosing" and corking, and are hoisted from the cave into an upper apartment. Here the doser uncorks each bottle, and allowing what he deems a sufficient quantity of wine to escape, fills up the space thus emptied to within a short distance of the mouth with a *liquer* composed of white sugar-candy, the finest of white wine and spirits of Cognac. The bottle is then corked by means of an ingenious machine which has the appearance of a miniature guillotine. Cord and wire are then applied and the process is complete.

THE SUPPLY TO THIS COUNTRY.

Thirteen millions of bottles of champagne wine are annually sent to market from Rheims and neighboring places, and of this number the United States receive about two millions. All the chief manufacturers send their products to this country. H. PIPER & Co., whose wine is so well known in our country under the brand of Heidsieck, (Piper,) are by far the largest exporters. They send to the United States about 40,000 dozen annually. None of this, however, according to the evidence of their agents, in a case now pending in the New-York Courts, is above the third quality—the first and second being reserved for Europe. G. H. Mumm & Co. and Charles Heidsieck & Co., export each 12,000; Krug & Co., 11,000; Heidsieck & Co., 10,000; D. St. Marceaux & Co., 8,000; L. Roederer, Moet & Chandon, and Jules Mumm & Co., each about 7,000; and Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin, some 5,000 dozen. Other houses of less note contribute, in proportion to their importance, to make up the large quantity consumed in the United States.

Though most of the wine received in this country through these sources is probably genuine, it is certainly not of the highest quality. The best wine is kept for home consumption, or for the use of courts. Of course an immense amount of spurious champagne finds its way here, or is manufactured by parties whose vineyards are to be found only in chemical laboratories. One taste of the genuine vintage will put it out of the power of these rascally manufacturers to impose on one with their detestable concoctions. The quantity of real champagne imported into this country is yearly on the increase, and the danger of being cheated diminishes in proportion.

The Amount of Lumber Cut on the Upper Mississippi—Losses by Floods.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sunday, June 16, 1867.

With your permission I shall take the liberty of correcting some of the many vague and exaggerated reports in regard to the extent of the loss sustained by our lumbermen from the recent freshet in the Upper Mississippi. Before entering on details permit me to give some general facts going to show the amount of logs "cut," and their locations at the time of the commencement of the freshet. The "cut" on the "Upper Mississippi" embraces those cut above St. Cloud, while the "Rum River cut" means such as were produced on the many tributaries of Rum River, which enters the Mississippi at Anoka, some eighteen miles above Minneapolis, and forty miles below St. Cloud. The aggregate amount of the "Upper Mississippi cut" was forty-one millions of feet. When the rise took place only ten millions of feet of these had been ran down and properly secured in the different "booms," thus leaving some thirty millions of feet in transitu in drives. Of these some four millions of feet run the Falls, the balance being caught in the different booms above. The "Rum River cut" contained some eighty-nine millions of feet. Only fifteen millions of feet of this huge aggregate had been driven out into the Mississippi; of these about one and a half millions of feet ran the Falls. Thus, out of the one hundred and thirty millions of feet cut, only five and one-half millions ran the Falls, leaving still above more than an ample supply to keep our numerous saw-mills in motion for the whole sawing year. The capacity of all the saw-mills at the Falls may be set down in round numbers at ninety millions of feet of manufactured lumber. The loss of the logs mentioned will in no way embarrass operations for the year. The logs that ran the Falls, have, to a great extent been "picked up" and secured—two millions at St. Paul boom, and with the exception of about one million of feet at other points immediately below. These, except so far as purchased for mills at the points where they now are, will be rafted to other markets.

Death by Poison in Maine.

The Rockland (Me.) *Gazette*, says a poisoning case occurred in that city on Wednesday, the 26th ult., a father and three sons, named HARRINGTON, came to Rockland in a schooner and prepared to return the same day. A young man who knew the ROBINSONS took passage with them. He had procured from a Rockland apothecary a bottle of liniment composed of aconite, arnica and water, and also had in his possession a bottle of whisky. Sometime after noon this person left the schooner with the youngest of the ROBINSONS, and told the three others, that if they wanted a drink they would fine some whisky in a bottle which was under his coat in the cabin. The men went for the liquor and seeing the bottle containing the liniment in a pocket of the coat and taking it to be whisky, they all drank from it. In an hour afterward, one of the sons died in great agony. The father was very sick, but is likely to recover, as is also the second son.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

What New-York City Ought To Be and What It Is.

The UNION LEAGUE CLUB have laid all lovers of good government and order in the City of New-York under obligations, by the publication of a pamphlet of 150 pages on the subject of MUNICIPAL REFORM. It was prepared, on behalf of a committee on that subject, by DORMAN B. EATON, Esq., a lawyer of known ability and a gentleman of high intelligence and public spirit, and is by far the most complete and comprehensive discussion of that subject which, so far as we are aware, has been brought to the attention of the public. We shall have occasion hereafter to refer to this Document, as it contains views and arguments on every branch of the subject which cannot be too strongly commended to the public judgment. For the present, we content ourselves with the following strong and impressive statement of the great importance of a thorough and effective reorganization of the whole framework of our City Government—which is contained in the concluding pages of the Report—and a summary statement of the principles which should be embodied in such a government:

The importance of securing and maintaining good government in the City of New-York cannot be over-estimated. It is a duty which sternly demands the earnest and harmonious cooperation of the City and the State. Of every nation, and in all centuries, the metropolitan cities have been the vital and inspiring centres of national life and influence, where all that was pure and noble and good has wrought its greatest blessing, and all that was vulgar, degrading and wicked has wrought its greatest curse. From cities have flowed forth vast streams of influence, to refine, to civilize, to ennoble, or to corrupt, to poison and to degrade. Into them have poured in every age, from valley and plain, from along the sea and from the highest habitations of the hills, from innumerable firesides and halls of learning, youths and maidens in constant streams of freshness and purity, there to take moulds of character and enduring shades of vice or virtue. The crowded and heated life of large cities has been the first to develop and spread the seeds of national decay, as their ruins have ever been the last monuments to recall the memory of the nations who built them.

In all times the character, history and condition of cities have been accepted as the type and the measure of the national life. It is upon and by reason of Thebes, Nineveh, Babylon, Athens, Rome and their citizens, in the ancient world; and upon and by reason of Constantinople, Berlin, Paris, London, New-York and their citizens in our day, that mankind oftenest passes judgment; rather than upon the whole people of the nations who reared them.

And this judgment is not often unjust. Such cities may fairly be accepted as the standard of that civilization of which they are the most powerful engines to elevate or depress. All and more than all that has been true of the influence of cities in the past will be realized of them in future.

But if the cities of the earlier ages were thus mighty and controlling in their influence, when the boundaries of nations circumscribed the recognized obligations of humanity, and the wondrous modern agencies of travel and intercourse were unknown; if the life and morals of Berlin and Paris and London are deeply impressed upon the industry, the morals and the religion of conservative Europe, limited as its nations are by language and small geographical areas; how is it possible to estimate how pervading and powerful will be the influence of that city which is, and may remain, the commercial and national centre of the unnumbered millions to be, of one race and language, of imitative and mercurial people, who will dwell under one Government on this continent. There will, perhaps, be no place on the globe visited by such countless numbers as this City. This continent can have elsewhere nothing; develop no tastes or manners; exhibit no models in architecture or art; afford no illustrations of the allurements of vice or the loveliness of virtue; present no examples of ignominious failure or noble triumph in municipal Government, that will be familiar to so many eyes, and will inspire and delight, or poison and deprave, so many thousands through all centuries before us, as will be found or developed on this small island!

Of all who come from the Old World, how few do not take from New-York their first impressions of the New; and of all who go to the Old World, how few do not take from New-York their freshests recollections of American manners and morals. It is, (and in a far greater measure, is to be,) by every form of social and commercial connection, united with every part of the Old World and of the New. No City of any age or nation has ever had such mighty currents of domestic life or foreign intercourse flowing through it as must in the ages before us be felt in New-York.

The ships in its grand harbor, the warehouses along its docks and streets, more than now, will be cared for by owners in every part of the civilized world. In all time to come, in greater portion than now, will here be collected the vast revenues of the nation; and from here will depart the ever swelling volume of its exports.

Its financial transactions, increasing year by year with the flooding tide of our accumulating wealth, will represent the ventures and the fortunes of the bold and the rich, scattered over a mighty family of States. The crowds in its avenues and its parks, the gay frequenters of its theatres and its operas, will present most of fashion and of wealth, most of ostentation and of taste, which the republican civilization of this continent can afford. Its shops of labor, its homes of the poor, its haunts of vice and sin, its bridewells and dungeons of depravity and crime, its churches, asylums and schools, will indicate what success or failure attends this new experiment of government, and whether the moldering walls of another great city are ere long to be added to the admonishing ruins of the past.

In no just sense can it be said that the government of such a city is local, or that it is the right of its permanent residents to make it a pest-house of moral depravity, a stain upon American civilization, a contagious example of all that is ugly, inefficient and disgraceful. It is a duty which the State of New-York owes alike to itself and to the nation; it is no more than a just recompense for the honor and the profit of the possession of a city which lays all the globe under contribution to give to the City of New-York, and maintain in it a thorough, wise and just government. If the State does less than this, cost what it may of expense and trouble, it is unworthy to possess the gateway of national commerce and the storehouse of national accumulations, and will stand justly dishonored and condemned in the eyes of the whole civilized world. No American, with the common attributes of intelligent manhood, ever approached the docks of New-York after a European tour, without having the warm, rising currents of patriotic emotion chilled by a sense of shame at the dilapidation before him; and no intelligent European looks upon the water-fronts of this City without forming a lower opinion of the State and the nation.

There is no finer field for achieving a noble and beneficent reform than this City now affords. To achieve it is not merely to refine the tastes, to improve the condition, to elevate the morals of the million of people dwelling on this island—adequate as such rewards would be—but it is to erect a blazing light of civilization, at a great intersection of the highway of national and international life, which will be an illumination and an inspiration to all the millions of our countrymen who may dwell between the great oceans. If moral and instructive amusements, cheap and healthy homes, general and attractive instruction, can be provided for the poor in New-York, they are guaranteed, at some early day, to all the poor of the country. Let us develop a just and stringent administration of criminal justice in this city, and very soon, all over the country, the impunities of crime and the opportunities of violence and vice will be largely diminished. If we set an example of clean streets, lined with beautiful trees, of well ventilated places of amusement where vulgar plays and indecent exhibitions are prohibited, but where all that is truly amusing and wholesome on the stage is illustrated, the example will be followed in all the cities and villages of the country. If we create and enforce a just, vigorous and enterprising city government, it is certain to be made an example, in greater or less measure, in every other American city. If we develop and practice a scheme of wisdom and benevolence, by which the children of vice and ignorance are snatched from the precipice of ruin and afforded lessons of instruction and examples of virtue, our improvement will be admired and copied along all the borders and in the great cities of the interior. Already the uniform of our Police is seen in nearly every large city; the Central Park has commanded admiration and has inspired efforts of rivalry from the Kennebec to beyond the Mississippi. And even the proud centre of intellectual pride and culture among us has just paid its admiring tribute and declared a purpose to imitate the better features of our public school instruction. But let us never forget how much greater are our occasions for shame than for pride. When we fondly compare the 900,000 of our citizens today with the 15,000 of the petty village New-York was a century ago, let us remember that 15,000 had, in their time, the ability and the wisdom to advance HAMILTON and JAY, MORRIS and DUANE, LIVINGSTON, CLINTON and KENT to places of trust and power. When we refer to our 300,000 saving-bank depositors and their $77,000,000 of accumulations, let us not forget our yearly 3,000 victims of poverty committed to the almshouse; our 20,000 relieved of want by a single society; our 22,000 living in low, damp cellars; our 18,000 tenement-houses, where dwell nearly half of our population, of whom vast numbers are surrounded by such filth and squalor, such neglected vice and demoralizing contact, as better comports with the ancient cities of a decaying nation. If we boast of more than $100,000,000 of internal revenue here collected; of receiving into our warehouses more than $200,000,000 of productions from all the civilized world; of sending from our port more than $224,000,000 of exports, to proclaim New-York as the centre of our vast commercial traffic; it should humiliate us to reflect that these mighty currents of national and international commerce passed over docks and piers that would disgrace the poorest European seaport village, and that we have subjected foreign seamen and officers to the extortions and uncertainties of a system of port and shipping regulations the worst tolerated in any great commercial city. The thought that we pay one-third of the taxation of the State, and send one-fourth of its legislators, should at all times recall the defects attending the collection of these taxes, and the low grade of morals and of mind which, in such large part, has charge of our great interest in State legislation. Let us be mindful that it is not safe to rely on the strength of 128,000 voters, and to forget that more than 77,000 of them were not born on our soil, and that nearly 40,000 committals of our citizens are annually made to the prisons of a city that has more than 5,000 grog shops and pays more than $900,000 per year as the excise money of those who sustain them. Let us not mention the swelling tides of our population, while unmindful of the 6,000 infants who are annually laid in the grave under one year of age, or of that stern harvest of death which yearly strikes down 35 to every 1,000 of our whole people!

Though the 100,000 average attendances upon our public and private schools has much of encouragement, let us remember that the children who should attend probably exceed 300,000; that more than 19,000 men and women of the City are reported who cannot read and write; that thousands of girls and boys daily prowl in the streets and nightly herd in cellars and garrets in a condition of the grossest ignorance and of heathen immorality, whom no salutary parental care, no lessons of our schools, and no admonitions of our pulpits will ever reach. When we point with hope to 350 Christian churches and chapels weekly filled with worshippers, in attestation of the moral and political triumphs of our liberal system and of the private virtues of our City life, let us not forget that these churches have not accommodations for one-third of our people; and that for every worshipper that enters a house of prayer on Sunday, many of both sexes are greedily devouring the vulgar contents of a licentious literature, perpetrating the crimes and vices that fill the station cells and lengthen the long files that march to Monday's criminal courts, or lounge and swear around the doors of those dens of drunkenness and debauchery which a beneficent law, they so loudly execrate and so dangerously threaten, has closed for the Sabbath.

Will we not resolve that New-York shall have a government worthy of the nation and the noble destiny of the City? Will we longer present the disgraceful and dangerous spectacle of the most unlimited freedom in the selection of our municipal rulers and of the greatest official incompetency of any great city in the world? If we were to look on higher than mere financial returns, it would be profitable for us, as it has been for the people of Paris, to ornament our streets and walks, to develop every form of attraction and beauty, to accumulate works of taste and art, to develop science and literature, to make New-York safe, cheap and delightful for all who should visit it, and thus render it for America something more and better than what Paris is to Europe.

There are among us men who, put in places of power and duty, are able to make it such. Let us banish ignorance, demagogueism and vice from the City Councils, and replace them with those men of intelligence, public spirit, taste and virtue so abundant among us.

We know how greatly the difficult problem of redeeming the character of the government of this city is complicated by party prejudice and political asperity. There are those on the one hand whose principles call men to discharge their duty to morality, to religion, to the poor and the suffering, to the good name of the City, to the well-being of coming generations—who insist there shall be no hesitancy to press forward on this high and noble career of well-doing, though gamblers and Sabbath scorners, drunkards and the whole rabble of roughs and rowdies shall lower and threaten and thousands of votes shall be perilled or lost. There are those, on the other hand, who, gathering under the delusive motto which declares that the will of the people is the voice of God, never ask what the great, noble heart, the purer, better intellect, the enlightened conscience of the people of this Empire State demand for their metropolitan city, but who, taking their instructions from the low, impudent demands of the ignorant, the immoral and the lawless, never question any policy that will multiply votes, or pause at any means that give present office and spoils. With those the question is ever what will give votes, make us popular in corner groceries, secure us a nomination, give us and our party patronage and spoils? Thus the struggle goes on in New-York, and its future of beauty, of order, of comfort, of cultivation, of morality, of good repute in the world—or of riot, of squalor, of vice, of scandal to the nation—depends on the victory in this great contention.

With a population, in 1860, of 383,000 of foreign birth, (in an aggregate population of 813,-000 to the whole City,) which furnished, in the year 1866, 27,307 of the 39,616 who were committed to prison on charges of a criminal nature, it is easy to find that ignorance, lawlessness and want of appreciation of the higher duties of American citizenship, which constitute the sure and ample resource of those—(worst enemies of the City's great interests)—who are ever willing to sacrifice right and duty and manhood to votes, spoils and offices. Such are the men who are ever loud and stormy in their demands for what they call the rights and the franchises of the City of New York—the right to perpetuate in such a shameless government as shall bring the doctrine of popular suffrage into disrepute the world over—the right to make it conspicuous for every species of inefficiency and corruption—the right to convert it into an unexampled and forever infamous illustration of how much of all that is disreputable, vulgar, dishonest, inefficient, ignorant and immoral may pass under the name and sanction of government and liberty, in the midst of so much intelligence, taste, virtue and religion, as do honor to this great City. And as if to give the most destructive opportunity to the ignoble experiment of self-degradation, as its dark and darker clouds pass over us, the broad intellect, the healthy, robust conscience, the high manhood, the aroused indignant State pride, from all over this great State of New-York, whose people feel so deep an interest in this great problem, are bid to keep silence, and are denied all interest and all right of contribution or advice in its momentous solution. Must the two millions of such people as dwell in Western and Northern New-York stand aloof, and quietly and patiently look on, while this mighty metropolis, of which their industry and their intelligence and virtue are the support and salvation, is "rushing to swift perdition," under the leadership and control of those who *claim it as a right* to wield great portions of its three hundred and eighty-three thousand foreign population for the promotion of their own schemes of plunder, patronage and shame? Silence will not be kept. The voice of protest and of rebuke will be loudly uttered. The heart and the intellect of the interior will speak and will be heard; and they have a right and a duty to speak and to make themselves heard and felt. It is an affair of the State of New-York. There is no absolute right of government in the City paramount to that of the State, though the City may wisely be left to govern itself, so long and so far as it does it safely and well; but no further and no longer; for it is just as true now as when so declared in the noble law of 1803, under the leadership of DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, "that the general welfare of the State is connected with the safety of the City of New-York:" and that striking declaration will remain forever true. Let us remember that we dwell in the State of New-York as well as in the City of New-York, and that the State is something greater than the City.

Let us believe that liberty may not become a synonym for riot; that claims of personal rights may not be made shields for vice and crime; that the impunities of a free government may not be shown incompatible with taste, order and virtue. Let us strive to cause party leaders to believe that the firm, intelligent and honest government we ask for this City, is in the interest of the ignorant, the poor, the sick, the *many*, not less than in the interest of the rich, the refined and educated. But to our faith and our teaching let us unite vigorous and determined action. Let us call on all public-spirited men and women in the City and in the State to lend their tongues and hands to this noble work of reform. Let us call on the Press to rebuke official delinquency and inefficiency in this City. Let us demand that all City officers, from the Mayor down, shall fearlessly and fully expose extravagance, corruption and negligence. Let us insist that candidates for office and men in office shall not longer forget their duty and their manhood and meanly cringe before the demands of the rabble, or basely neglect a plain duty for the ignoble chance of gaining a bartered vote. Let us all regard ourselves as personally disgraced and greatly endangered, so long as our best men are not elected to office and our highest officers do not dare to rebuke the worst official delinquencies. Let us also strengthen and defend the high grounds of reform we have so hardly won and so successfully cultivated. Should we do less, we shall fully merit that municipal decay and that contempt of all mankind which will surely be our swift retribution; for what failure and what infamy could be so great as to come out of the purifying furnace of a great war of principles, only to go down, with the pride of our commerce, our wealth and our benevolence all about us, in the filthy slough of our own corruption.

The Committee give the following as the general conclusions to which their investigations have led them,—and the principles which should be embodied in a city charter:

1. That what is called the right of cities to govern themselves would be more properly styled the privilege of municipal government, as authorized by the State Constitution and laws; and that this privilege should from time to time be enlarged or restricted, as may most tend to secure good government alike to the City and to the State, always, however, favoring municipal authority and discretion as extensive as cities may have shown themselves worthy to possess, and as may at the same time be not incompatible with the best interests of the people of the whole State.

2. That the sphere and duties of municipal government are in a much greater degree *ministerial and executive* than they have been usually treated or considered as being; and that no reforms can be effectual or adequate which do not secure such organization of municipal government and such laws as are appropriate to these executive and ministerial features of city administration.

3. That political principles and mere party organization and responsibility are not adequate or reliable as elements of control and responsibility in the government of large cities; but that they so essentially fail that the members of a party may be guilty of the greatest extravagance and corruption in their management of the affairs of a great city, and yet not be seriously prejudiced thereby or held to any salutary responsibility therefor in their party struggles in the State or the nation.

4. That we must, therefore, rely less on party responsibility and more on that sort of responsibility which arises from a sense of duty and from the desire of officers to have the good opinion of good men.

5. That the population of cities is increasing in greater ratio than that of the country; that as our cities advance in population, vice and crime multiply more and more rapidly, and the opportunities and chances of escaping punishment increases in like ratio, and that the vices and crimes of cities rapidly spread therefrom into the country and reproduce themselves there.

6. That it is an alarming fact that an inferior class of men generally hold office in large cities as the result of popular elections, and that municipal elections are in a large measure under the control of a low class of the city population. That there should be facilities for a representation of the minority in city councils. The fact that party and political responsibility fail, renders it necessary to limit party control, and to fall back on the pecuniary interest and the municipal pride and sense of duty of the people in the government of their City, and the vast numbers of the minority should not be unrepresented.

And it is worthy of reflection whether the minority should not be allowed a representation in the State Legislature. It is hardly to be conceived that electors of the City of New-York, residing in the space of a single township, whose numbers entitle them to from ten to fifteen members, are, on the theory of the absolute right of the majority to govern, to be forever deprived of all representation. The members of this unrepresented minority constantly increase with the growth of the City, and the evil can only be remedied by electing members from cities by general ticket, as suggested in this report.

7. That the cause of good government in the large cities is one that deeply concerns all the people of the country; and that unless great reforms are speedily made in the larger cities, their people and example will become more and more sources of extravagance, vice and crime, which will surely result in the gradual degradation of the character and morals of the State and nation.

8. That the great number of elective officers in New-York, (especially of judicial officers, since 1846,) has been sources of dangerous weakness in the government of large cities, and that considerable improvements may be expected from substituting appointed officers in place of some now elective, and by concentrating power and responsibility, so that those against whom the public censure should be directed may be fewer, better known and more conspicuous.

9. That cities not only develop far more crimes in proportion to population than the country, but that many of the worst criminals from the country and from small cities, and from villages, seek the opportunities and the impunities of the great cities, and, therefore, a sterner administration of criminal law in these great centres and reservoirs of crime is imperiously demanded. That such administration cannot be attained so long as criminal justices and district attorneys are selected by popular vote; and hence that such officers should be appointed by a power not liable to be controlled by banded criminals and those in interest with them.

10. That the greatest inefficiency and corruption in city government, especially in the City of New-York, is found in parts thereof under the control of *those officers who are elected by popular suffrage and for the shortest terms of office;* and that short terms result in a great measure in placing ignorance and inexperience in official places and in greatly weakening the sense of responsibility on the part of those who fill them.

11. That there is no good reason why municipal officers, like trustees, should not be made pecuniarily responsible for squandering the public money and for other official delinquencies; nor any such reason why they should not be liable to be called before the Courts and compelled, on reasonable application made by citizens and sanctioned by the Judges, to disclose all the facts relative to corrupt appointments and other willful acts prejudicial to the rights and interests of the people of the city. The members of the leading State Commissions are now so liable, and so are the city officers of the City of St. Louis, under an act of the present year; and it is believed, that the feeling or fear of responsibility such a liability would awaken, would be a hundredfold more effectual than all the political principles and party responsibility and discipline that ever have been, or are ever likely to be, felt as restraining influences in the City of New-York.

12. That without a charter for the City of New-York, far more carefully framed, with much clearer specification of official duty, authority and responsibility, followed and enforced by liabilities of a pecuniary and penal nature, or to enforce which, any citizen may institute proceedings, we cannot reasonably expect any thing like an honest municipal administration, nor that rogues will cease to force themselves into official places to secure official spoils.

13. That Commissions are the most appropriate and efficient agencies to exercise considerable portions of the functions of government in large cities; that they have been, with salutary results, used for such purposes both in England and this country, during nearly the whole of this century, and are likely to be continued, at least until there are some new developments of the capacities of self-government, which shall disclose something better than is yet known. But that they should be confined to their legitimate spheres, without being too much limited, by reason of the clamors of demagogues who, by opposing them, seek the votes of the bad classes which the Commissions restrain; and without being too much extended by reason of the urgency of other demagogues, who would use them to promote their own schemes of plunder and profit. That it is not of their nature, but is a perversion of Commissions, to be partisan or irresponsible; and that no officers respond more readily to the better public sentiment, or are so much under judicial control in this City, as the members of the several Commissions.

14. That to repeal the several Commissions, State and municipal, now exercising power in the City of New-York, and to transfer their powers and duties to officers now, or to be directly elected by popular suffrage, would be a serious calamity that would be followed by a train of evil consequences, which would at once be felt in every city and large village of the State, and very soon in all the larger cities of the nation.

15. That it is indispensable to place in the Common Council of the City of New-York some more independent elements than merely elective officers; and that such results will be best secured by making the Presidents of some of the commissions *ex-officio* members. That such members would also bring into that body a great acquisition of experience and knowledge; and that by such a union of membership, there would be secured for the City Goverment a degree of harmony and cooperation it now very much needs. And the Committee think the power of the Mayor should be increased.

16. That there is reason to think that the new element proposed in the Common Council may render it safe, before many years shall elapse, to give that body a large influence in the determination of the expenditures of the State Commissions, and perhaps the selection of one or more members thereof, and thus the City and the State also may be soon brought into more harmonious and coöperative relations, and the City will have less occasion for the aid of the State.

17. That the control the State exerts in regard to City affairs, through the officers it selects, even when considered in reference to the original chartered rights or privileges of the City, is no more than an equivalent for the power and patronage the office of mayor formerly enjoyed by the crown and then by the State, but in 1821 bestowed by the State upon the City. And besides, the City now elects its judges and justices which were formerly selected by the State.

18. That it is the right and the solemn duty of the State, by reason of its sovereignty, of the influence the City exerts on the State, of the property in the City owned elsewhere in the State, and also by reason of the relation the City and the State sustain to the United States and to the national commerce, to provide and enforce honest, firm and just government in the City of New-York.

19. That the legal relations of the City to the State are uncertain and ill-defined, and that there should be careful legislation fixing and declaring them, and removing, as far as possible, the necessity for such frequent applications from the City to the State for legislation.

20. That the existing relation of the City Government of New-York to the State is full of danger. From one-third to one-half of the time of every session of the Legislature is devoted to the affairs of the City of New-York. The annual controversy over the tax levy for New-York City and County offers dangerous opportunities for bribery and corruption, and has, with other City bills relating to large expenditures and interests, unquestionably exerted a demoralizing influence on the country members of the Legislature. They appropriate and decide upon the use of enormous sums of money, to which only a small portion of themselves or of their constituents are called upon to contribute. These dangers and evils must go on increasing from year to year, unless the State shall provide some constitutional or legal provisions, which shall limit and restrain the great unlimited power now annually exercised over City financial affairs by the State Legislature.

Horrible Tragedy in Enterprise, Miss.

From the Mobile Tribune.

By a private letter from Enterprise, Miss., we learn that a fearful tragedy was enacted in that town on the night of June 24. It appears that on that morning about 9 o'clock, Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON went to the house of a man by the name of WOOLY. He had not been there long before a dispute arose, which terminated in an affray, in which WOOLY drew a pistol and shot JOHNSON, wounding him severely, but not to such an extent as to render him helpless. JOHNSON, as soon as he was shot, succeeded in getting possession of an axe, and jumping upon WOOLY, struck him a terrible blow, killing him instantly. He then attacked and killed WOOLY's wife and baby, and also severely wounded one of his daughters, who, however, succeeded in making her escape and giving the alarm. JOHNSON died on Wednesday morning, and the young daughter is still in a very critical state. Mr. JOHNSON, upon his death-bed, made the following statement:

"I have not lived with my wife for nearly six years. About one year ago I made a contract with WOOLY and his wife to support the family, pay house-rent, &c., they giving their consent to a *liason* with their daughter, and I have lived with her in the house with WOOLY and wife since that time, until about a week since, when Mr. SHERMAN induced the girl to leave me, and WOOLY and the family moved to a house in West Enterprise. On the day of the difficulty the girl wrote me a note to come over at night. I went as requested, thinking she desired to return to me, and not thinking of any difficulty, was unarmed. I was met at the door by WOOLY, who commenced abusing me, and struck me with an ax on the shoulder, which felled me to the floor. I recovered from the blow, and rose to take the ax from him, when I heard a voice inside the room say, 'shoot him,' and immediately WOOLY, or some one in the room, fired, giving me my death wound. I felt that I was killed, seized the axe, wrested it from WOOLY, and with one blow split his skull. I then rushed in the room from whence the voice came, saying 'shoot him,' and it being dark, could not see who the parties were, and believing I had been sent for to be murdered, I struck right and left with the ax to weed out the ranche. If I had known it was the old woman and the girl, I would not have killed them."

The girl was not killed instantly, but was unable to give any testimony. Upon being asked who was there at the time of the difficulty she said JOHNSON and CHARLEY. A negro woman who was at the house states that a man unknown to her ran out of the back door after the firing of the pistol. Her testimony in the main corroborates the statement of JOHNSON. The community sustain no loss by the death of the Wooly family. Mr. JOHNSON had been a leading business man of Enterprise for some time, but for the past few years had been drinking excessively, until finally failing in business, became desperate.

Homicide in Kansas—A Recorder Killed by a Lawyer.

From the Leavenworth Times, June 28.

A fearful tragedy occurred at Holton, Jackson County, on Wednesday, the 26th, a little after 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN MCINTOSH, a lawyer, and GEORGE HAMM, Recorder of the County, had a law-suit in the morning. The former claimed the right to use the records out of the office; the latter denied it. About noon, after the law-suit, HAMM hit MCINTOSH a severe blow in the face, knocking him nearly over. After that MCINTOSH went over to the hotel kept by DAVID STANLEY. While there MCINTOSH was jeered. "Hit back," said one, "and then no one will disturb you." "I don't fight," was the reply. For some time MCINTOSH was thus jeered, when he replied, "If I fight, I fight to kill, and I don't want to kill GEORGE HAMM." After dinner Mr. HAMM came over to the hotel, and there the quarrel was renewed. MCINTOSH seized a navy pistol lying on the desk in the sitting-room, and pointed it at HAMM. HAMM said, "If you are going to fire at me take good aim, or I'll kill you." MCINTOSH then fired, the shot taking effect in the abdomen, and as HAMM turned round, he fired another shot, the ball striking below the shoulder blade and ranging through the body. Mrs. HAMM and her three children were soon on the spot, and the citizens gathered, awe-struck at the fearful calamity. HAMM lived until near 7 o'clock P. M. The trial of MCINTOSH took place yesterday; we have not heard the result; but he was ironed, and the indignation against him is most intense. The Sheriff had to guard the jail by a strong posse, as fears were entertained that he would be taken out and hung.

Conspiracy of Steamboat Officers to Defraud.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 29.

In Monday's issue we mentioned the fact that the safe of the steamer *F. W. Brooks* had been robbed of some $8,000, and the boat set on fire. It was known that certain parties on board were guilty of the double crime of robbery and arson, and the police lost no time in ferreting out the guilty parties. Information of the robbery was conveyed to the police in a note written by the clerk, WILLIAM A. RITTER, the wording of which excited the suspicion of Col. FENN, and he at once set the detectives at work. RITTER was sent for and questioned, and his answers strengthened the suspicions. He was released, however, until further facts were ascertained, and on Monday, the day after the letter was written, he was arrested and placed in confinement. On Wednesday J. A. JOHNSON, the Captain, and H. A. HUEFFNER, partner of RITTER in the commission business and half-owner of the boat, were arrested and locked up. RITTER and JOHNSON made full confessions and told the officers where the money was. On Thursday the officers recovered $6,580 of the stolen money, which had been divided between JOHNSON and RITTER, and by them placed in the hands of their mothers for safe keeping. The scheme to plunder the creditors, destroy the boat and defraud the insurance companies originated with HUEFFNER. The plot was to purchase a large quantity of goods, send them South, and sell them and rob the safe of the money received. In pursuance of this plan, HUEFFNER bought the goods, engaged a man to burn the boat, effected insurance on the boat and cargo, and promised to divide the spoils with JOHNSON for aiding in the execution of the scheme. The boat was insured for $6,000, the goods (on the return trip) for $3,000, and the cash on hand for $10,000. RITTER states that JOHNSON unfolded the plot to him on board the boat near Little Rock, and that JOHNSON was to manage the burning of the boat. The matter was frequently talked over by them. HUEFFNER's part of the work was to arrange the insurance. On the voyage to St. Louis RITTER and JOHNSON took the money from the safe and divided it between them, JOHNSON taking $3,000 and RITTER the balance. At Memphis RITTER sent, as he says, $200 to his father, probably $2,000. On arriving here he told his father all about the transaction, and informed the old man that HUEFFNER had made him a scoundrel by trying to take undue advantage of him. HUEFFNER had written to Capt. JOHNSON that RITTER was in the secret. A day and a half before the *Brooks* reached St. Louis a fire was discovered in the clerk's office, but the hands on board put it out, and but little damage was done. Why the attempt to destroy her was not repeated does not appear. RITTER and JOHNSON deny that they set the boat on fire, and say the fire was accidental; but the deck hands assert that the room was closed at the time, and persons who saw it afterward assert that the berth had been saturated with coal oil.

CONNECTICUT LITERARY INSTITUTION.—This old and cherished institution, which is really a college in capacity without the name, and which is located in the pleasant elm-embowered village of Suffield, will hold its Commencement on the 8th of July. The orator of the occasion will be Rev. E. A. CHAPIN—a fact which speaks well for the liberal feeling of President BOND and his associates, seeing that the institution is Baptist in its foundation and auspices, while Dr. CHAPIN is a Universalist.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

THINGS ABOUT PARIS.

Notes Upon Parisian Newspapers—How the Editors Work and How They are Paid—An Enterprising Reporter—Gobelin Tapestry.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, June 15, 1867.

An editorial chair on one of the first-class political papers of Paris is one of the greatest sinecures I know. A German editor is an infinite busybody, though he keeps early hours, but one in Paris expends most of his time in smoking and talking. If he knocks off two or three articles a week he thinks himself remarkably industrious, and often lets weeks pass without getting up a line. They have not the smallest conception of the prodigious amount of work turned off by an American or even a London editor.

Yet they are paid well. M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS, of the *Epoque*, (late of the *Liberté*,) is to receive $3,872 a year, and one-half that sum "as an indemnity on entering upon his duties." MM. ALBERT WOLFF and HENRI ROCHEFORT, of the *Figaro*, receive each $4,750 a year. On this last paper such a salary is not perhaps too large, for the labor required in getting it up is much greater than that required of a political editor. It is not advisable for political editors to work hard in France. If one should, under the present *régime*, seek to write $3,000 or or $4,000 worth of articles a year, he would probably succeed in getting his paper suppressed.

It is in such papers as the *Figaro* and *Le Petit Journal*, which exclude politics altogether, that the work of an editor becomes something more than boy's play. Here, too, it is that the best talent of Paris is employed and receives its reward. It is surprising to what an extent the reputation and prosperity of Paris journals are dependent on the personal ability and popularity of a single man. M. VILLEMESSANT last year sold the *Figaro* and bought the *Evenement*, which he kept till it was suppressed. He then bought back the *Figaro*, which, in the meantime, had lost one-third of its subscribers, simply through the loss of his pen, and a few months have sufficed for him to bring its circulation up to 50,000 a day, which it is to-day.

But the marvel of Paris journalism is *Le Petit Journal*. It is an evening daily, little larger than the New-York *Sun*, and according to its prospectus, "there is nothing that is said, nothing that is done, nothing that happened in Paris that is not in *Le Petit Journal*." Timothee Trimm writes every day a leading article on any subject, (except political) from the contour of feminine ankles to the immortality of the soul, provided always it be the precise subject that is at that moment in the mouth of all Parisians. The day the Czar arrived he filled five columns with Russian Imperial genealogy. Next is a novelette by Ponson du Terrail, of the raw-head-and-bloody-bones sort, so *outre* that it would shock even the Viennese; and lastly, a charming chapter of *faits divers*, mostly chronicles of Paris; 242,600 copies are sold every day! It has not its equal in the world. But if Timothee Trimm should quarrel to-morrow morning with Alfred Chapeau about a *biche* in the Theatre Français, and should lose his right arm in a duel, ten to one if the circulation did not fall within ten days to 200,000. With such devotion does Paris hang on to its favorites, whether in the *sanctum* or behind the *coulisses*.

As are the people, so is the Press. I suppose there is scarcely a more trifling Press on the Continent, politically, I mean, than that of Paris. Even TAINE himself, a thorough Frenchman, in his work on Italy, in comparing the French political Press with others he had found in his travels, says: "After one reads in the hotels the *Times*, Allgemeine *Zeitung*, Cologne *Zeitung*, &c., and then takes up the *Siècle*, *Journal des Débats*, &c., he cannot avoid the conviction that the latter display marked inferiority. I cannot refrain from saying that we are better represented abroad by almost any other of our institutions than that of our journals." While most people who have had the same experience with TAINE have arrived at the same conclusions, there are few who do not understand that it is not through lack of editorial talent in Paris or elsewhere, but because of the absurd system of censorship in France. One has only to read such magazines as the *Revue de Deux Mondes*, and the various scientific publications of Paris, to find that its daily literature is not an exponent of its best thought.

But the *coureurs de nouvelles* of Paris are not a whit behind the "locals" of America or "penny-a-liners" of London, and are entirely superior to the "local correspondenten" of Germany. A story has just gone the rounds of the papers which, though rather old, illustrates the Bohemianism of Paris better than pages of abstractions could.

MATTHIEU DONZELOT was, in 1830, "local" for the *Moniteur*, and was found by a friend during the memorable July days of that year in the midst of a shower of clubs and stones that were flying between the military and the *canaille*, taking notes. "What are you doing here, you poor devil? You'd better get away from here, if you want to save your skin whole," said he. DONZELOT paid no attention, but kept on busily noting down the facts of the contest. "I tell you, DONZELOT, you'd better follow me if you have any regard for your life," said he again, and turned to leave. "God forbid!" said the imperturbable local, and kept on with his "account." Seeing his friend making preparations for a hasty retreat, he coolly called out to him, "But, I say, THOMAS, if you're going that way will you just take those sheets into our office and tell them I shall stay to get the 'continuation?'" An hour later the soldiers received orders to fire with ball cartridges, and, in the first volley, DONZELOT was hit by a ball. A surgeon came running to him, "You are wounded?" asked he. "Yes," said DONZELOT, "and pretty badly too, I take it, for I can't write I find." "Never mind your writing," said the surgeon, "you're badly hurt; you must be bound to the table." "There's not so much hurry about that Doctor. Every man to his profession. It's my business to write an account of this affair, and if you really want to do me a service I beg you to carry these notes to our office, and add this postscript: '3:20 P. M. a volley fired by the National Guard at this moment resulted in wounding three citizens and killing one.'" "The wounded I see well enough," said the surgeon, "but where is the dead man?" "I am he," said DONZELOT, and expired.

GOBELIN TAPESTRY.

Most of your readers probably know what Gobelin tapestry is, but few of them, I presume, have seen it made. No one can say that he has conscientiously "done" Paris till he has seen the manufacture and watched the process. The whole matter is very simple and yet tedious. The warp is stretched perpendicular on an ordinary frame placed near the wall. On this wall is hung the picture or design (generally the former being simply an ordinary oil painting) of which the piece of tapestry is to be a copy. The warp is stretched quite tight, and the threads close together so that the artist can mark on them in black lines the outlines of this model. Singularly enough, he sits behind his work *i. e.* between the warp and the picture, with the latter at his back. Just above his head are two series of threads looping over the threads of the warp—each series looping over half the threads—which enables him to reverse the warp a portion at a time, as much as he can grasp in his hand, just as the treadles do the whole in an ordinary loom. Within arm's length of him lie hundreds of small spools with yarns of as many hundred shades of color. Glancing at the picture behind him to determine the proper color, he takes a spool in one hand, opens the warp with the other by means of the threads above him, pushes the spools through and then presses the thread down with a pointed instrument of ivory which he holds in his hand and thrusts between the threads. From this it is easy to see that the piece may be woven at pleasure, at one side or the other, in the middle or at ten or twelve different points at the same time. When the artist wishes to see his work he thrusts a small mirror through between the threads of the warp as a dentist would insert one in the mouth of his patient. After having filled up all the outlines that are drawn he adds another portion and then continues the weaving. Thus, the painter sketches his whole work at once and then lays on the various colors over the whole surface, while his copyist, scarcely less an artist than he, begins at one side and completes his work as he goes. As you stand before him the picture seems to grow up before you like a painted wall; RAPHAEL, RUBENS, VERNET live again and their wondrous creations are reproduced upon that dull mesh of threads. Some of these pieces are the work of years, and require artists of no mean order of ability. A piece lately made for the Louvre is 1,200 yards long. Few but Emperors and Kings can afford these precious webs, and a private person who can procure a piece for his room considers himself a fortunate man.

In weaving rugs, or other pieces of similar texture, the artist sits before his work instead of behind it, loops his yarn over a single thread of the warp at a time, and then cuts off the ends about half an inch long. After looping over a few in this way, he places a thin wooden rule above them and cuts them off evenly of the length required. This process is even more tedious than that required for tapestry, for in that the artist frequently passes the spool through a dozen or more threads, but here only one at a time.

The colors used in the factory are numbered by tens of thousands. I saw a box containing about twenty shades of lake alone. SEGREX.

COMIC ART IN ENGLAND.

Punch's Last Cartoon—D'Israel(i) in Triumph, or the Modern Sphynx.

From Our Own Correspondent,

LONDON, Friday, June 14, 1867.

Mr. TENNIEL has made a national hit, and as the same mail which brings you this letter will also bring you *Punch*, you may like to have some account of his cartoon, entitled *D'Israel(i) in Triumph, or the Modern Sphynx*. It is not too much to say that Mr. TENNIEL's name as a political caricaturist and idealist would deserve to live in the history of English art, if this were the only cartoon which he had ever executed. I used to think that *Punch* was dying of natural decay and old age. But if it goes on at this rate, it will rise from the decrepitude of buffoonery to the youth of well-deserved fame. There is a grandeur, an idealism, an elevation, a delicacy of detail, only hidden by the audacity of the execution; a breadth of comedy only surpassed by seriousness of purpose, which cannot be overpraised. The idea is taken from Mr. POYNTER's already famous picture of "Israel in Egypt," now on view at the Royal Academy; and the cartoon, borrowing the great incident of that picture, represents Mr. DISRAELI as the Sphynx dragged by sweating politicians of all parties to be hoisted up and complete the temple on which "Reform" is inscribed, "Radicals and high tories alike," as the *Spectator* said, "competing to serve him, while both alike murmur ejaculations of distrust between their teeth." To the *Spectator*, I must tell you, belongs the honor of having suggested the picture to Mr. TENNIEL. It is only paying a compliment to Mr. TENNIEL to say that he is not above taking a hint from the highest and most original critical authority in the country. The cartoon, which most of you have seen, and to which I alluded in one of my late letters, representing Mr. DISRAELI throwing out his own children to the wolves, was also suggested by the *Spectator*. In May last, about three weeks ago, the *Spectator* wrote, "If Mr. TENNIEL would again work out for us one of those higher imaginative conceptions which impress on some of his cartoons in *Punch* a character of ideal power, insuring them a life beyond the momentary situation that suggests them, let him reverse Mrs. BERNAL OSBORNE's image of the Chancellor of the Exchequer hugging up that great omnibus full of stupid, heavy, country gentlemen, and draw Mr. DISRAELI as the inscrutable Sphynx of Mr. POYNTER's great picture, tugged along to be installed as one of the idols of the hour by the same stupid, heavy, country gentlemen, with many a drop of sweat, and many a fierce gesticulation." Mr. TENNIEL adopted the suggestion, and now three weeks later he gives us the result in a cartoon as honorable to him as the original picture to Mr. POYNTER.

You will ask me, who is Mr. POYNTER? Mr. POYNTER is an artist, who has suddenly achieved fame at a bound, by his picture of the Israelites in Egypt. The wonderful originality, the harmony of conception, the grasp of detail, the minute and extraordinary archeological knowledge and research displayed in the subject, and the technical power displayed in the execution of this picture, placed Mr. POYNTER, hitherto unknown except to a few friends, at once in the front rank of our painters. With such technical skill, such patience, such research, such a glorious combination of imaginative force and sobriety in imagination, there seems no feat of genius to which Mr. POYNTER may not aspire. The only question is whether an imagination able to cope with materials so remote from modern imagination could possibly be at ease nearer home. The eagle that towers on high offers a sorry spectacle when waddling awkwardly even among barndoor fowls. But in my humble opinion MACLISE's contributions to English history are cold and harsh pieces of mechanical imagination compared with Mr. POYNTER's wonderfully mellow and surprising conception. And yet the criticism of artists on the Israelites in Egypt is that it is an archeological rather than an artistic picture. But it is only fair to say that the same men who take this view belong to the school of those who think that the great pictures, the "Heart of the Andes" and the "Falls of Niagara," by your own great painter, CHURCH, are not so much artistic as *topographical*.

To return to Mr. TENNIEL's cartoon, in the crowd of naked and sweating politicians, writhing and tugging under the far-reaching lash of Lord DERBY, himself protected from the scorching sun by the mild and dignified WALPOLE holding an umbrella over the Premier's eager and scowling head, almost every leading statesman may be seen. Lord STANLEY, who is, I believe, an accomplished athlete, and much given to private gymnastics, (indeed it used to be said that he slept Summer and Winter with his windows open, and never had more than one blanket)—is seen straining backward like a gladiator of old, and next to him, well-bearded, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, less robust. In front of them, looking resolutely ahead, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, whose nose, on the principle of noses, should make him the greatest of mankind. Next Lord JOHN MANNERS, with a mustache and an air of amiable reluctance and surprise, as much as to say, "Pray don't hit so hard, I'll do all I can—I really will." Central in the throng, and well displayed, Mr. GLADSTONE, fierce, but eagerly helping the progress of the accursed idol. On either side, Mr. LOWE and Mr. STUART MILL—the former with clenched fist uplifted at the great Tory driver, as if to brand him as an object for the "execration of posterity," and Mr. MILL, with logical energy, pulling straight before him with all the might of his wiry nature. Then comes Lord ELCHO with the volunteer symbol on his head, doing good service, and poor Mr. BRIGHT, though triumphant, sad and dejected, and poor little Earl RUSSELL agonizing, next to TOM HUGHES, doing the muscular Christian with much contortion, while the last crack of the thong reached over the thin intriguing face of Earl GROSVENOR and the well-whiskered and adonis head of Mr. HORSMAN. Who the damsel dancing to the procession is I do not know, but I am told on good authority that Mr. TENNIEL intended it to represent Mr. DELANE, the editor of the *Times*, to whom, next to Mr. DISRAELI, or with Mr. DISRAELI, the success of the Reform Bill is chiefly due. Lord CRANBORNE lies on the ground, having fallen out exhausted, [and the *Standard*, in her traditional bonnet of Sarah Gamp is feeding him out of her bottle. Above them all, with averted gaze, Mr. DISRAELI, the inscrutable, invulnerable, powerful, passionless political Sphynx. The irony of the situation singularly intricate and minute. One might write quires upon it. But you do not require me to point it out. It speaks for itself. With regard to Lord CRANBORNE, however, the picture does not express his real position. There is no doubt that both he and Lord CARNARVON stand indefinitely higher in the public estimate than they did before they came into office. Both have displayed great ability, both have acted with rare courage and constancy, and their secession, though for a time it has placed them out of the running, has greatly strengthened their position in the eyes of all honest men.

It is much to be regretted that Lord CRANBORNE had not a much earlier training in office. His caustic and powerful intellect was injured and cramped by constant opposition on the wrong side. His abilities are too great to be confined in the narrow groove of a petty and sentimental conservatism.

London is still seething over the recent turf exploits, losses and scandals. Some say Lord HASTINGS lost £70,000, some say £170,000. Some say he is ruined, some say he has added a fortune, and others say that he has mortgaged his estate for £170,000 to his cousin, Lord BUTE, who is one of the richest men, both in land and money, in this country. They say the Atlantic Cable will add much to your interest in our races. Well, I am a great admirer of races, but I hope you will bet with more American than English sobriety.

Rate of Interest in Massachusetts.

The act in relation to interest, passed at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature, and approved by the Governor March 6, 1867, took effect on the 1st inst., and a few of the Boston savings banks and other corporations holding mortgage notes which are overdue have given notice that 7 per cent. will be charged on and after that date. The act is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: SECTION 1. When there is no agreement for a different rate of interest of money, the same shall continue to be at the rate of six dollars upon one hundred dollars for a year, and at the same rate for a greater or less sum, and for a longer or shorter time.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful to contract to pay or reserve discount at any rate, and to contract for payment and receipt of any rate of interest; provided, however, that no greater rate of interest than six per centum per annum shall be recovered in any action, except when the agreement to pay such greater rate of interest is in writing.

SEC. 3. Sections three, four and five of chapter fifty-three of the General Statutes, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall not affect any existing contract or action pending, or existing right of action, and shall take effect on the first day of July next.

THE WESTERN INDIANS.

Sentiments and Views of the Western Pioneers—Letter from One of Them.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 2, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish you would be kind enough to allow me a few words on the Indian war of the Plains. I have spent seven years in Colorado, more than half the time as editor of a prominent paper, and therefore claim to know whereof I speak. I have read with a great deal of interest the correspondence and editorial opinions of the Metropolitan Press on the present Indian troubles, and am sorry to note that Eastern sentiment generally sides with the Indian against the white. In your issue of Monday there is an article devoted to the "Chivington massacre" of the Cheyennes in 1864. Admitting for a moment that the article is true—that it correctly represents the origin of the Indian war, is the Government to stand idly by and see the wild savages of the buffalo plains drive out the settlers of the West—the men who, through every conceivable hardship and privation, are extending our empire in the wilderness? Suppose CHIVINGTON killed 125 or 150 Indians at Sand Creek, is that good reason why innocent women and children crossing the Plains three years afterward should be tomahawked and scalped? Did not the first settlers here, on the Connecticut, Delaware and Susquehanna, have the same trial to go through? When and where did water and oil, or white and Indian ever mix? It surely could not have been two hundred years ago, when the settlers of Connecticut, according to their own historians, exterminated the Pequots, whom they acknowledge had treated them courteously and justly—had never done them harm. The Eastern people have not preserved the traditions of their fathers. They seem not to know that in old times Massachusetts offered $250 a head for Indian scalps, without distinction as to age, sex or condition—that all Indian prisoners taken in war were carried to Bermuda and traded for slaves. Everybody knows that the North American savage was quite a noble animal prior to the landing of the Pilgrims. He was capable of courage, pride, generosity, gratitude, hospitality, faith, &c. But contact with the whites has degenerated him. He is no longer capable of any virtue, however animal. While the old men and women of the Cheyennes were anxious to make peace and draw rations from Fort Lyon during the Winter of 1864–5, the young men of the tribe were daily attacking coaches and trains on the great overland Platte route. On the very day of "the Sand Creek massacre," a train of five wagons from my town in the Colorado Mountains was attacked by Indians near Fort Kearny, all the stock and wagons captured and half a dozen people killed. Next day a lady of my acquaintance, passing near the same place in the coach, was shot through the arm. At the Council held in Denver in 1864, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Chiefs admitted that they could not restrain their young men, and the whole treaty business resolved itself to this, right there and then—that the more turbulent the Indians were, the more treaties and subsidies they could make. It was simply a ruse on their part, whereby we supported them through the Winter that they might fight us next Summer.

This Indian war on the Plains has been just as inevitable from the year 1492, as any other Indian war; King PHILIP's, the Seminole, BLACK HAWK's or TECUMSEH's wars. When the white column is pushed forward war is the result. It was so with you, it is so with us. Your ideas of the Indian are entirely erroneous. He is in no sense human. Existence is not a blessing to him, while it is a curse to us. He is a beast of prey, nothing more nor less. Gold was discovered at Pike's Peak in 1859, and silver at Washoe at the same time. Since that gold and silver have been found in Idaho, Montana and Utah, New-Mexico and Arizona, and the whites have rushed into those countries, founded and organized civilized Christian communities, developed the resources and extended the productive area of our common country. These, with California, pouring into the channels of commerce gold and silver, have upheld the national currency. But for them gold might to-day be at 285 instead of 138. Well, they attracted the attention of the moneyed East. You extend your railroads to these bullion banks, regardless of buffalo, wolves, or Indians. Your railroads startle the savage and his game alike. They think they might as well die of fighting as of inanity. As early as the beginning of 1864 the Indians almost universally realized that their time had come. They commenced hostilities. I will not say but that the whites might have exercised more discretion than they did. They should, and I so maintained at the time, have kept peace with the savages at any rate, until they had become strong enough to rise at once as they did in Massachusetts or California and crush out the savage. But who, when his wife is brained, skinned and burned before his eyes, and his children scalped, listens to advice? The savages stole stock, the whites retaliated by killing the savages. One outrage paved the way for another until to-day there is no apportioning the blame. The fact remains that whites and Indians cannot live together. The war is upon us, Let no one imagine it a light thing. Think of the Seminoles and be warned in time. What difference now, who brought it on? You accuse us of wanting Indian war. You do not know, it seems, that our immigration before 1864 averaged 15,000 per annum, whereas now it is nothing. No Colorado man wants Indian war. It is against our interests in every conceivable respect. Thousands of men would have gone to our country this year but for the Indian war, whereas now we who live the hardy dare run the merciless blockade.

So long as the Eastern people inspire the Government to uphold the Indians rather than the whites, so long this condition of affairs will hold. So long the gold and silver territories must be dead. It is perhaps within the memory of many that Gen. HARNEY gave the Sioux a most fearful chastisement in Ash Hollow some twenty years ago. The Sioux as a consequence remained quiet for that generation. The matter at Sand Creek was that CHIVINGTON didn't wipe out the last man, woman and child on the ground. That would have settled this generation. After all that has been said about its being a "massacre," the red devils got the best of it, and that, together with other similar occurrences, is what makes them so lively to-day. They look back over three years of war and see that they, not we, have had the best of it. With slight loss, they have killed lots of our people, captured a great deal of stock, and received rations and annuities and sympathy without end. The more outrages they commit, they argue, the more treaties and annuities. In the late early Spring there was little trouble with them. It was only after Gen. HANCOCK had swung round the circle, and displayed on an immense scale the imbecility of the Government and the inability of our troops to cope with the wild Indians, that the latter began to cut up their "shines." The more our forces do nothing, the more the Indians will do something, mark it. You have to fight and put them down. If infantry and artillery won't do it, give them cavalry. If the Missouri River is too far off as a base of supplies, throw down a military railroad to Denver, and make that the base of supplies. It is a serious emergency. I am not disposed to blame HANCOCK or SHERMAN for not performing impossibilities. But I want them and you to comprehend the situation of affairs. It is war, and only war until the Plains Indians are wiped out. They are thoroughly aroused, like a nest of hornets invaded, and have to have some evidence of the power of their Great Father before they will be quiet. I want you and the Eastern people to exculpate the Western pioneers from blame in this matter. They are only fulfilling their destiny, superseding an inferior race the same as you did. Do not turn against them in their extremity. O. J. HOLLISTER.

Letter from Major-Gen. Hazen to Senator Henderson on the Proper Indian Policy.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, Mo., June 10, 1867.

Hon. Jno. B. Henderson, Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs United States Senate:

SIR: In hastily giving you my views upon the just and most practical plan for our future treatment of the Indians, as previously agreed upon on our late excursion to Fort Harker, I am fully conscious of the risk of damaging criticism; but having served many years with and against the Indians of our country, in Oregon, California, New-Mexico and Texas, having studied their character and habits closely, and feeling thoroughly convinced that the plan I shall endeavor to give you is a true and humane one, and must finally be adopted as the Indian policy of the nation, I am urged to lay it before you, believing it possible that my action may assist in some small degree to hasten this ultimate result.

There is in the East a deep-seated and beautiful sentiment about the Indian character, false in all its bearings, that must be met and dealt with as if true in any measures adopted for these people. It cannot be escaped or corrected but must be counted fully in the question as much as if it were true; and in providing for these people, in addition to granting humanity and justice, they must be dealt with as the noble red man who has been cruelly robbed of his native country; yet the interests of our own people must be equally considered.

All men who know the Indians that now inhabit the Western Plains, know them to be, with rare exceptions, incapable of any honest or noble traits; that, excepting a few old men, they delight in torture and murder, as is common with barbarous people; that they are incapable of civilization as a race; and that, with a few exceptions, the uninterrupted efforts of the Government to civilize and Christianize them have proven futile.

The Government is still as anxious as at any previous time to preserve them and ameliorate their condition; but there has been no fixed and tangible plan that would fully reach all the Indians, and neither until recently could there have been such a plan. But now there is no part of our broad country but either emigrants, miners, traders or soldiers go there, and there are no Indians that are not known to the Government, and with whom there has not been some communication.

It is from this fact that the Indians, now feeling pressure equally from the West and East, seeing roads and lines of forts run across all their country, have become desperate and determined to fight it out. It was as plain last year as now to people in Dakotah and Montana that this was the beginning of the great and last Indian struggle for its existence. It commenced in earnest then, is going on in earnest now, and will continue to go on till the last Indian dies, or the Government adopts a strong and general plan that shall bring these people together, separate them from their natural foe and their wild haunts. To fight them without looking to this result and adopting measures for its accomplishment, is but fighting the fight of the Kilkenny cats, with a very large cat on our side.

That any place can long preserve the Indian from extinction cannot be hoped for; but humanity to him and the protection due to our own people point out the plan that should be adopted.

We are often met with the assertion that we drive the Indian from his hunting-grounds; that we break faith with him in taking away his reservations, and that this is his country generally.

A wise nature has made it one of her most imperative laws that her strongest and best kinds shall prevail, and destroy the effete, the weak, and the unproductive. We see this everywhere, from the grasses to the highest order of nature's works. We see it in the regeneration of species as well as in individuals. We can but wonder at such wisdom, which is the foundation of all progress, and are powerless to change it.

One Indian requires for his maintenance by his methods of living as much territory as will support a thousand men who live by civilized methods. The lands of the earth, like the air and the water, are the common heritage of all mankind. There can be no absolute title to any part of either, but men hold certain privileges by the consent of others, until, from some good cause, those privileges are withdrawn.

So it is with the reservations of the Indians. When by the natural flow of population the thousand civilized men require for their homes the place roamed over by one Indian, it is justice to all men that he should give way; yet, he is always invited to adopt our habits and remain upon as much of his ground as he many require in a state of civilization.

Should a leper traverse the streets of a populous city, or place himself by the roadside, infecting with his fatal malady all who might pass that way, it would be just to remove him to a safe place, or shut him up in a cell. So, whenever the thriftless savage stands in the way of advancement and civilization, killing all who come in his way, justice requires his removal, forcibly if necessary. If left at large he fights and kills as many as he can of his disturbers. We are told that the Indian is cheated by the agents sent out to look after his interests; and the white men generally, by duplicity and unfairness, drive him to all the crimes he commits against us. This may be all true, and if so we must accept the fact, and deal with it in making a new Indian policy. If true, it is due to the immorality of our people, which, if not as it ought to be, cannot be helped, and must be accepted as it is. We are told, also, that Indian wars are brought about by our people for the plunder incident to war. This is both absurd, and libelous upon our hardy pioneers. Only an occasional adventurer, who has no weight in public sentiment, has such wishes. I write this from personal acquaintance with those people.

The real facts are, that in the natural order of development a hardy, highly enlightened and vigorous race of men, from causes for which they themselves are not responsible and cannot control, are crowding out a weak, ignorant and thriftless one; and what is there more natural than, when perfectly aware of this, and when well nigh extinct, that their every hand should be against us? The individual acts of encroachment, observed in carrying out this great plan, are seized upon by those who do not comprehend the broad question, as causes, while in fact they are as much the effects as are the reiterations that follow.

The annual farce of treaty making only affords the Indian, by placing us in supposed security, the better opportunity to carry on his part of the fight. These treaties give no peace; they cannot give peace. It is impossible that there should be peace so long as these people maintain any of their aboriginal characteristics and are left to themselves. The old men who talk, no longer promise even to control their young men who fight.

We read from day to day that an Indian war is imminent. There has been an active Indian war, without interruption, for twenty years, and we have lost many hundred valuable lives by the tomahawk every year for a longer period. The entire territory of our country is now known, and the Indians, both in character and numbers, nearly so.

The plan I desire to recommend is as follows:

Place the Indians in the hands of that branch of the Government that shall give the greatest guarantee for trusty and honest administration. I would recommend the Freedmen's Bureau. The high integrity of the chief of that department will certainly give us an honest beginning.

I would assign to each family of tribes a reservation of proper dimensions, and require the Indians to live upon them, and prohibit white people going there unauthorized. This should be commanded in a proclamation by the President, and vigorous war made upon such tribes as refused to obey; to cease always with obedience. I would provide for them such religious and other instruction, such implements for agriculture, such domestic animals, and rations, and clothing as might be found necessary. The regular annuities due them would go far to provide all these.

An Indian war would then have a fixed and definite purpose (which is the first requisite in all successful war,) understood by the Indian, and its justice acknowledged by our friends in the East. Some would be killed, for in many instances it would be a forced removal; but the extent and danger of the leprosy warrants it, and humanity would be served by it. The stories of the scalping-knife, the midnight flames of the settler's cabin, the murder of emigrants, and the capture of women—made to live lives each day worse than death—would cease to shock our sense and chill our blood.

This plan is thoroughly practicable, and can be all accomplished in two or three years. Moral means, exercised by honest philanthropists, should be used when never practicable; but quick and vigorous war where such means will not answer. A judicious employment of the frontiersmen and friendly Indians nearest where service is wanted, in Winter, when the Indian is dependent upon his camps, would soon reduce him to accept our terms.

To make war upon the Indian as a punishment, leaving him to retaliate at his leisure, can never bring about benefits commensurate with costs or the public requirements.

Our Indian wars, so far, are scarcely more than a series of mutual retaliations, and can be little else till a fixed plan, having for its object the final settlement of the whole Indian question, is adopted. This plan should comprehend all the Indians of the country, and should be adopted everywhere simultaneously. There could then be no playing from hand to hand by the professed peaceable to the actual hostile, as is now the case. We might still for a few years have trouble with those across the borders of Mexico and the British Possessions, but we would soon have a reliable corps of friendly Indians who could attend to all such bands. The reservations should be well removed from the borders. We are now in a position to command these people, and should no longer ask for peace, which they will not give us, but require it. They are not numerous, nor difficult to reach, as is generally supposed.

We will be told that the war in Dakota is brought on by making roads through it, which are not required by the public wants, and that other local troubles have a like local cause. We also frequently hear from high sources that we can have peace or war, and, in fact, that there is no war at all. It matters little what we call it. But when an entire people are animated by a single sentiment of hostility, exercised for the destruction of another people, it must be considered war; even if their organization, or want of it, is entirely different from that used by us. To be content with so superficial a solution would show so imperfect an understanding of the entire problem of civilization as to give no hope for a better Indian system.

You could more easily dam up the Mississippi than stop the flow of our people, and road-making, westward.

You may stop the flow of water, but cannot the flow of ideas.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. B. HAZEN,
Colonel Thirty-eighth Infantry, Bvt. Major-General.

Aid for the Widows and Orphans of Confederate Soldiers—Letter from Gov. Fletcher.

The following letter from GOV. FLETCHER, of Missouri, is published in the St. Louis *Republican*:

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 18, 1867.

Major E. A. Hickman, Independence:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 14th inst., informing me of the organization in your county of a home and school for the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers, and inviting me to attend a fair to raise funds to increase its benefits.

I am truly gratified with your invitation, and, if my numerous preëngagements for the month of July leave it possible for me to do so, I will gladly attend.

The widow and orphan have never appealed to me in vain, when it was in my power to aid them. My sympathy for suffering humanity does not admit of inquiry on my part as to whose widows and orphans are to be succored; it is sufficient for me to know that they are the widow and fatherless to entitle them to my sympathy and aid.

You also inform me that Gen. STERLING PRICE is expected to be present, and express the hope that he and I meet as friends.

As officers of opposing forces we were enemies. As citizens of one State, engaged in peaceful pursuits, our objects may be common, and our efforts, with prosperity, be united to alleviate distress, each in his own heart keeping his regrets for the error, wrong or necessity which gave him a share in creating that distress. Personally, I do not know Gen. PRICE, but will heartily join him, by both word and example, in saying to those who only had *feeling* enlisted in the war, which is so fully experienced by others whose lives were enlisted, that *peace has come*. The quiet, attentive commission merchant of St. Louis, and the servant of the people in the civil department of the Government, appreciating the blessings of peace, may unite in improving the present for future good, without reference to the irremediable past. THOS. C. FLETCHER.

RELIGIOUS MEETING.

The Montreal Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations.

MONTREAL, Monday, June 24, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Another serious raid has been made upon Canada—this time a successful one. About five hundred citizens of the States, assisted by a hundred others from both the Canadas, have captured Montreal. More than this, the Major-General commanding has joined in this crusade, and the inhabitants of this city have countenanced the capture. Indeed, so far from making any show of resistance, they have flung their doors wide open to make their capturers their guests. Disinterestedness most wonderful—hospitality most unbounded! On Wednesday, June 19, after an approach of from twelve to twenty-four hours, one of the citadels was taken after several outposts had yielded, and the triumphant host sang their peans in the Zion Congregational Church.

There the American and British banners were blended, while the conquering army, represented by the Young Men's Christian Associations of the States, Canadas and Provinces praised and prayed in view of the joyful event.

H. THANE MILLER, Esq., of Cincinnati, he who led the last Convention after the capture of Albany, took the chair. His speech was a model of modesty, honesty and tenderness. This is a remarkable man. Power of nerve, protractedness of effort, quickness of perception, but, above all, spiritual intensity are his. With it he mingles a large element of humor, which keeps the Convention full of life. Laughter and tears are the harvest he is reaping every moment. His eye, however, has a strange wandering look, which is explained as he tells so tenderly of his smitten orbs having entirely lost their sight since he last presided in Convention. After bidding his brethren "all hail," and recounting briefly the history of the Young Men's Christian Association, he thus alludes to his affliction: "It has pleased God to visit me with physical blindness. But I have been mercifully dealt with, and my inward eyes have been more clearly opened. I mention this lest any of you whom I shall meet may feel hurt at my passing you without recognition. But, dear brethren, many of your faces, as I saw them at Albany, are photographed on my heart." The picture which this heroic man drew of the incidents attendant upon his loss of sight drew tears from every eye, and his spirit of submission to God's hand, as well as of gratitude for His mercy gave a deep spiritual tone to this and all subsequent meetings of the Convention.

Amid the appointments of Committees two dispatches—one from the St. Albans, Vt., and the other from the Oshkosh, Wis., Association were received—both bringing these words: "We have written you, Young Men, because ye are strong, and the word of God abideth in you, and ye have overcome the wicked one." To this was sent an answer—"Finally, brethren, pray for us, that the Word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified, even as it is with you."

The meeting of welcome was held in the American Presbyterian Church, a building said to be constructed after the pattern of a Brooklyn edifice, (Dr. CUYLER's,) and capable of holding two thousand persons, when crowded together, as they were on Wednesday evening.

Major-Gen. RUSSELL, "Companion of the Bath," and commanding the military forces here, presided. He was in citizen's dress, but his military air, his stature, (being a little over six feet,) his beard, and his erect figure, all denoted his soldier character. Yet with all this he has such a quiet, open-hearted and upright expression, that one cannot but see in him, not only the gentleman and the soldier, but also the Christian. This was so apparent as to call forth the remark from some as yet knowing not who he was, that "he reminded them of Gen. HAVELOCK."

With much dignity and sincerity he spoke of the honor conferred upon him by the Association of Montreal, in thus calling him to the chair at this meeting of welcome. His words were so threaded with the golden tissue of Scripture, that one who did not know him to be a warrior would surely have taken him to be a minister. Having the honor of an invitation to dine with him, we learned that he had been in many engagements during the Sepoy rebellion, and that after the siege of Lucknow Gen. HAVELOCK died within a few tents of his own.

In his introductory remarks, after giving all the delegates a hearty welcome, he expressed the desire that a distinguished spiritual blessing might rest on the City of Montreal, from so large a gathering of Christian men. His allusion to the spiritual benefit he had derived from the American Missionaries, on the banks of the Irawaddy and Salween, called forth a hearty response from his audience. "Forty years," said he, "I have been in the military service of my Queen, and many of them have been spent in Burmah, where such men as WINSLOW, JUDSON and the SCUDDERS, were my friends, my teachers, and my benefactors. Some of these have gone to their rest, and some have returned to their native land that they might recruit their shattered frames. If any in this Convention know the friends of these godly men, I trust you will tell them that there was a British officer in Montreal who often thought of them, and remembered with gratitude the great spiritual benefit he had derived from their prayers and counsels."

On behalf of the Pastors in Montreal, Dr. WILKES, of the Congregational Church, (who, since the Convention met, has left for Paris as a delegate from it,) extended a further welcome—that though they themselves were also from various sections of the Church, but all living in faithful allegiance to a beloved Queen, yet this did not prevent them from having a true love for those living under a different political institution, all being subjects of King Jesus. He welcomed the Convention to a mutual practice of saintly principles, and urged them to set the glory of God above all other ends.

For the Montreal Association, Prof. DAWSON spoke. "The Bible," said he, "teaches that young men must bear the burden and heat of the day in God's work. Strong as the young man may be in physical or intellectual power, he must still have within him the strength of God. So, as true Christians, servants of the Lord, I would welcome you also as strong men—strong for the highest ends of good, and not as strangers, but as friends, the citizens of a heavenly kingdom."

The first response to these warm-hearted welcomes came from Gov. POLLOCK of Pennsylvania. He is an earnest platform speaker, kindling up within and imparting an enthusiasm to his audience with electric force. A shout of applause greeted him as he said: "While I am from the United States of America, now one and indivisible, under one flag, I feel that it is beautiful to see it side by side with the noble flag of Great-Britain, glorious emblems both of the mightiest nations God ever permitted to exist, bulwarks against every tyranny, and from which would proceed one shout of liberty and fraternal love, one and indivisible."

Gov. POLLOCK was followed by Mr. WM. E. DODGE, Jr., President of the N. Y. Association.

In an exceedingly chaste and pertinent speech, he acknowledged the hospitality and kindness the Convention was receiving from the good people of Montreal—referring also to the statement of a missionary made to him of the incalculable good effected in India by the example of the British officers who withstood all the scoffs and jeers of their ungodly fellows, and stood forward boldly for the cause of Christ.

The remarks of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN from Hartford, who followed Mr. DODGE, sent a thrill of glad and grateful emotion through the hearts of his hearers, whose applause was long-continued, while he referred most beautifully to the fact that the name of Sir HENRY HAVELOCK was a household word throughout the United States. This was all the more deeply felt by the audience, when subsequently, Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel of the British army, and son of Gen. HAVELOCK, asked to say a few words:

With a deep pathos and real sincerity, as well as modest simplicity, he said: "The heart must be cold indeed that could be silent when such honors were paid to a father's name. Until I heard the shout that greeted the mention of that name, I had but half apprehended the greatness of the inheritance that had descended to me. Not even the Queen's approbation has touched me so much as the testimony of those present. I would remind the young men here, therefore, that God's words are sure and steadfast, that 'Him that honoreth me I will honor.'"

The President of the Convention then concluded the speeches, mainly by an appeal to those who had not sought and found their Redeemer to do so at once.

This meeting of welcome struck the key-note for all the subsequent sessions of the Convention. It caught the spirit of the President, who, when nominated to preside over this body a second time was met with no usual honor, said: "Brethren, I came here never dreaming that you would reëlect me; but your voices have silenced my lips against refusal—those lips which had prayed that God would help me to name a Committee who shall nominate the right man."

On Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning discussion was held upon this first regular question laid down in schedule: "What should be the primary aim and object of Young Men's Christian Associations?" Five minutes only were allowed to each speaker, and hence the remarks were rapid and pointed, Salvation—holiness—Christ—young men—Christian friendship—Church unity—practical religion—these were the salient points advanced.

Mr. STOKES, of the Executive Committee, read a lengthy report, which, as it unfolded the marked results of religious labor in many places, called forth special prayer and praise.

Individual associations were then heard from by States. Massachusetts announced its wondrous growth and success; New-York told of the largest association, with 3,800 members in Brooklyn; Rhode Island stated that its associations were all alive and active—Providence having seen her Christian young men entering the liquor saloons and speaking to those there of eternal things, and even holding prayer-meetings with them; Pennsylvania spoke of new organizations—1,900 members being added since the last Convention. In Philadelphia young men had been sought out in their boarding-houses and brought to the Association rooms, where social entertainment, concerts and scientific instruction, as well as religious privileges, had been afforded them.

On Thursday afternoon, Dr. DENHAM, delegate from Londonderry, Ireland, spoke for the association in that city, showing that besides the study of the Scriptures, lectures had been delivered by distinguished literary and scientific men with a view to reconcile science and religion. He closed his remarks with the hope that the two flags he there saw folded together in friendship might never wave against each other in enmity on the battle-field.

After this an essay was read by Principal DAWSON on association Bible classes and how to conduct them, in which he showed such classes to be essential in associations—and that they should be conducted in a way to develope connected thought and a true critical understanding of scripture knowledge.

The discussion upon this essay and its theme brought out more practical suggestions than did the essay itself.

Interesting letters from Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, Gen. O. O. HOWARD, Hon. HENRY WILSON and GEO. H. STUART, Esq., were received by the Convention with an enthusiasm which their warm expressions of interest could not fail to elicit.

A grand complimentary concert was given to the delegates on Thursday evening in the Victoria Skating Rink, a large building capable of holding 3,000 people, which then crowded it, and listened to preëminently choice selections from HANDEL, HAYDN, MENDELSSOHN, MOZART and COSTA. The music was certainly of a very high order, and greatly creditable to the musical taste of the audience and the artistic skill of the performers, who numbered somewhat over 200. The Rink was brilliantly illuminated with gas jets formed in lines, in stars, and in semblance of Prince of Wales feathers, and decorated with lanterns, flags and illuminations, one of which, painted for the occasion, represented England and America joining hands over a Bible, with the appropriate motto, "Peace on earth, good will to men."

Not the least interesting feature of this Convention has been its prayer-meetings, largely attended and manifesting a spiritual vitality and activity seldom seen. Remarkable instances of prodigal young men restored were mentioned—and other results of labor for their spiritual good were dwelt upon. At one of these meetings the Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco was named as having made its influence felt for good all along the Pacific coast, and even back to the mountains. Those young men gave the ministers of their city,—however elegant or eminent, no peace until they would preach in their streets; and those street-preachings had been accompanied in a remarkable manner by the power of the Holy Ghost.

These open-air services were often spoken of, and urged during the whole session of the Convention as being the most successful means of making known the truth of salvation to the masses. They had been conducted, as it appeared, not only in San Francisco, but in Chicago, Milwaukee, Providence and Troy.

The second Sabbath of November next was named as a day for special prayer in behalf of Young Men's Christian Associations. Detroit was fixed upon as the place for the coming annual meeting of the Convention.

A striking episode occurred as a delegate from Petersburgh, Va., having spoken with true forgetfulness of the past and hopefulness of the future, the President seized him by the hand and called upon the Convention to join with him in singing, "Say, Brothers, Will You Meet Us?" When the song ended, still holding the Southern brother's hand, he called for Mr. T. C. EATO, a delegate from the Colored Association of New-York, who, coming forward, and being taken by the hand linking him thus to his Southern brother, said: "I rejoice to stand upon Her Gracious Majesty's dominions in Canada, and am thankful that this country has, in the past, ever been an asylum to the oppressed of my race. I rejoice also to appear this morning under the glorious banner of Christ, and amid an assembly of Christians, who can all shake hands together and call each other brethren."

Mr. EATO was received with the most unbounded enthusiasm, the inspiration of which was even felt by the South Carolina delegation.

In passing, let me tell what is greatly creditable to the New-York Association. A letter from Charleston came to them asking for information as to the best and cheapest routes from New-York to Montreal, the knowledge being desired because of the narrow means of the few delegates who were in anywise able to attend the Convention. The New-York Association replied by inviting the Charleston delegates, as many as chose, to become their guests from New-York to Montreal and back again. Such generosity and hospitality, in such a direction especially, evince nobility and magnanimity, and are worthy of mention.

A large proportion of the Convention's time was taken up in the discussion of the question as to whether, among the attractions offered by associations, any games of chance or skill should be encouraged. Although Troy and Pittsburgh associations reported the use of such games, there was an exceedingly strong sentiment expressed against anything of the kind in connection with the work of the Association, and the whole matter was set led by a resolution rescinding the action of the last Convention commending some kinds of amusements, and establishing the principle that to furnish them was not the legitimate work of associations.

Bright and beautiful weather, though somewhat warm, has been granted to the Convention. Its meetings have been large, and all full of interest. The citizens of Montreal have been most unbounded in their hospitality, and the delegates will return to their homes carrying with them and leaving behind them much benefit and joyfulness.

Several delegates, who were clergymen, officiated on Sunday in the different pulpits of the city, and laymen, skilled in speech, addressed the Sabbath Schools. At Great St. James-street Church, (Methodist,) the largest sanctuary here, capable of holding nearly two thousand people, was held the farewell meeting. Every sitting and standing-place was so densely packed that there was neither elbow nor finger room for the use of pen or pencil. The addresses were only ten minutes each in length, but full of fervor. The jubilant strains of song and the unctious words of prayer roused the audience to a high spiritual frame. When such men as Major-Gen. RUSSELL and the President, Mr. MILLER, spoke, the hearers were bathed in tears; and when at last the delegates joined hands with each other and the rest—linking thus every one of the congregation together, singing "Blest be the tie that binds"—the emotion was almost too much to admit of utterance even in song.

As on a mount of transfiguration—where the Divine glory was shed, each one seemed to have stood—and from it all went away reluctantly, willing rather to abide where so much blessedness was found—but feeling that there must be separation for the work of usefulness for which no one could fail to feel more fitted as he carried away the sacred fire kindled so brightly and warmly on the alter-heights of this Convention.

C. H. A. B.

A Fashionable Wedding in Tennessee—The Guests and the Festivities.

From the Nashville Union and Dispatch, June 27.

The grand reception following upon the marriage ceremonies which so recently united Dr. W. A. CHEATHAM and Mrs. ADELICIA ACKLIN, took place last night at their palatial home near this city. It was every way a magnificent affair, attended by a large number of prominent persons, not only of the fashionable, but of the political and commercial world. As the lovely gardens came in view by the turnings and windings of the road, a scene of dazzling splendor met the eye. From every tree, and every shrub, and every bush within the beautiful inclosure, lights were flashing. At an early hour the guests began to arrive, and as fast as they came were ushered into the spacious reception-room, where they were cordially welcomed by the bride and bridegroom, and congratulations were showered upon the happy pair as greetings were exchanged. Mrs. CHEATHAM's dress was a rich, heavy, flowing white silk, while a magnificent veil of Brussels point lace floated over her shoulders. Upon her head a coronet sat gracefully, the gift of the Emperor and Empress of France, and a girdle with a diamond clasp encircled her waist. She looked lovely and happy, and was the cynosure of all eyes. Dr. CHEATHAM, the bridegroom, was dressed in black, relieved by a waistcoat of snowy whiteness, and a neat white tie. A pleasing smile rested upon his features as he grasped the hands of the friends who crowded closely around him to offer their congratulations, and all pronounced him a most happy man. Invitations had been sent to fifteen hundred persons, and the luxurious parlors were thronged with guests, many of them from abroad. Most of the ladies present were very richly dressed—every one of them was beautiful. There may have been individual differences of opinion as to the brightness of certain sparkling eyes, or the rich color that flushed the cheek of some pretty favorite, but a strict observer could hardly deny the claims of all. No one ever writes how handsome the gentlemen appear on such occasions, but it will not be out of place to say that the representatives of the sterner sex, at the reception last night, deserve a share of the general admiration. Among the guests from abroad we noticed Gen. D. H. Hill, Gen. Basil Duke, Gen. J. B. Palmer, Hon. Ed. Cooper, Judge Meeker, of Missouri; Col. Hill, of Franklin; John Overton, Jr., Mrs. John Overton, Col. Rice, Mrs. Brinklay and Mrs. Col. McDonald, of Memphis; Capt. Fields, of Pulaski; Capt. Pointer and lady, and Mrs. Perkins, of Franklin; Mrs. Guyon, daughter of Judge Guyon, of Louisiana. Others, not home folks, were present, with whose names we were unacquainted. The tables were crowded with everything that luxury and good taste could desire, and their riches excited general comment. The whole affair was one well worthy the occasion, and one which will long be remembered by those who participated in its pleasure. Only midnight closed the festivities, and a regretful sound seemed mingled with the rattle of the swiftly-moving wheels as they left the scenes of festivity and whirled the guests to their quiet homes.

Chinese Interments in California—Shipment of the Dead to China.

A writer in the San Francisco *Alta California* gives the annexed description of a Chinese funeral in that city:

A Chinese funeral took place a few weeks since from a house in the vicinity of Jackson-street. The deceased was evidently a man of some consequence in his lifetime, for many carriages were drawn up in front of the building, and the hearse was the same as used for conveying the remains of the most opulent to their last resting place. Curiosity prompted the writer to visit the apartment where the body lay. Passing through many devious ways, where every sign of squalor and offensive odors abounded, a room was reached where a number of Chinese were engaged in a confused colloquy. The corpse seems to have remained untouched from the time life became extinct, and the first steps toward preparing it for burial were in progress. A coffin of superior description was in the room, but attention was given exclusively to the gathering up of bedclothes and garments that must have been used by the deceased. A woman draped in white sobbed bitterly, and efforts were made to console her by other females, apparently without effect. Close by her was an intellectual-looking Chinaman, who gave very little heed to her sorrows, but who went on reading rapidly from a book, occasionally varying the ceremony by throwing scraps of paper on the body of the dead man. When the proper time arrived the undertaker's assistants made short work of coffining the deceased, as the weeping woman, doubled in consequence of apparent grief, grew louder in lamentation. The usual supply of provisions, such as meats, rice and fowl, was conveyed after the coffin and placed in a separate wagon, which formed part of the funeral procession, and in which were bedding and wearing apparel. The woman was led, almost carried, to a hack, and in presence of a large number of spectators who were not edified the *cortége* moved off, leaving several carriages behind, the drivers of which having failed to induce the friends of deceased to pay for joining in the procession.

There is an extensive plot of ground set apart in Lone Mountain for the interment of Chinese; there is also a vault, where the remains of the wealthy classes are kept until opportunity offers for removal to China. In most cases the burials take place in the ordinary manner; a grave is dug and the coffin covered. But, as is well known, the remains are not allowed to return to dust and foreign soil; the Companies take charge of this matter, and carry out the wishes of their countrymen. Periodically, after sufficient time has elapsed, the bodies interred are exhumed, the flesh is carefully scraped from the bones, which are exposed to the action of the sun until thoroughly dried; they are then wrapped in white muslin and packed in rough boxes for shipment. The bodies placed in the vault are transported to China in the coffins obtained at first from the undertakers.

A writer in an Eastern paper not long since drew attention to the commerce between San Francisco and Hong Kong, in the transportation of dead Chinamen. It is believed that the desire of Chinamen in California to be interred in their native land does not arise from a love of country, or the sentiment which leads men to wish to be among their kindred; but it is that their bones may be duly cared for, sacrificed to, and supplied from time to time with money, food, raiment, and other articles, in the spirit of the world, which articles, made of paper, are transmitted through the medium of fire. If facilities for transportation existed in Australia and other countries where the Chinese are to be found, they would have been availed of; but no Chinese junk would receive a corpse on board, and no opportunity has been presented for shipping them by foreign vessels. In fact, it is a sort of freight that only an American skipper would think of receiving.

The collection and transportation of the dead takes place in some cases annually; in others, after the lapse of a long period, until it can be done on a large scale and economically. In this city the companies have an organization for the purpose. Persons are sent from time to time all over California, Oregon and Nevada, on bone collections. After preparing them in the manner stated before, they are labeled and sent to Hong Kong, where friends of the deceased receive them. The remains of the friendless are cared for by guilds or benevolent societies. Religious ceremonies accompany the final interments, in which the attendance of a priest is not essential. In Honolulu, however, when a Chinaman dies, his friends often solicit the services of a minister, as they attach some importance to the rites of a Christian burial. In many countries the Chinese give their dead permanent interment; and in Siam they comply with the customs of the country, and practice cremation. We believe that San Francisco has a monopoly of carrying by wholesale dead bodies thousands of miles across the ocean.

Death of Lawson C. Ives, of Hartford.

The Hartford *Courant* announces the death of LAWSON C. IVES, one of the most prominent business men of that city, on the 1st inst., at the age of 63 years, and says:

"He was essentially a pioneer in many of the various classes of businesses which have since contributed so largely to the wealth and prosperity of the State. As a clockmaker he was one of the first to manufacture brass clocks. The idea was ridiculed when he started it, but very soon no one made anything else. Few had any faith in stockinet manufacture till he and a few others made it a success. The making of cotton thread and sewing machines found still less favor when Mr. IVES engaged in those enterprises. He was a man of broad views and a strongly marked individuality which impressed itself upon everything he undertook. He will long be remembered as a man of the strictest integrity, a warm-hearted friend, and of irreproachable character in all the relations of life. Mr. IVES had accumulated a large property, but he was one of those who found far more pleasure in giving than in receiving. He dispensed his charities unostentatiously, but with a liberal hand, as many can attest who will mourn his loss. Our readers are, many of them, aware that he some time since built two widows' homes on Windsor-avenue, which, as we are informed, are by his will made permanent charitable institutions. We also learn that he has devoted a considerable portion of the rest of his estate to charitable purposes."

The Libel Suit of Gerrit Smith Against the Chicago Tribune.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 1.

In the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Hon. THOMAS DRUMMOND, presiding, June 28, 1867. Hearing on demurrer to pleas, filed to the amended declaration. Mr. W. W. FARWELL appeared for the plaintiff; Messrs. WALKER & DEXTER and VAN ARMAN for the defendants.

Mr. FARWELL objected to the pleas, because they did not answer the whole declaration. The declaration alleged that the defendants had charged GERRIT SMITH with feigning insanity to avoid punishment for alleged complicity in the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, which raid was a murderous and treasonable undertaking, and ended in the trial, conviction and execution of JOHN BROWN for murder and treason. The pleas of justification said nothing about feigning insanity, and justified only the charge of complicity in the John Brown raid. The pleas also failed to justify the charge that the plaintiff was a "man of milk, and chicken-hearted." They did not answer the whole declaration, and hence were bad. Mr. FARWELL also objected to the pleas of privilege.

The defendants' counsel claimed that it was their duty to justify only as to the legal effect of the alleged libel; that it was not libelous to say of the plaintiff or any other person that he was a "man of milk, or chicken-hearted;" that it had been intimated by this Court, on argument of the demurrer to the first declaration, that a charge of feigning insanity was not in itself libelous—it might or might not be, depending on the purpose for which the simulation was made; that in the amended declaration this simulation of insanity was connected with an act of murder and treason to which the defendants justified, leaving the feigning of insanity, which, at the most, was a mode of concealment or escape, without color or moral character, of no force in law, and involving no necessity on the part of the defendants to plead to it. Precisely as though a man charged with robbery, and running away, should bring suit for libel; proof of the robbery would be, in the estimation of all mankind, a justification. The running away was a mere indication of guilt, which, without proof of the guilty act, might be important, but with complete proof ceases to be worth notice. The plaintiff's counsel object to the plea of privilege, asserting in the first place that there is no privilege in the case; secondly, that the article complained of transcends the rule even if it apply. The authorities presented to the Court establish two points:

1. That it is not libelous to publish a fair and just commentary on a public speech or its author, so far as he has embodied himself with his production;

2. That the question whether the commentary is fair or just and without malice, is one of fact for the jury.

It being alleged in the plea of privilege in this case that the commentary is fair and just and without malice, and with probable cause to believe the same to be true, and these being facts for the jury to find, the demurrer admits them, leaving only one question to be determined by the Court on this plea, and that question is this: Is a fair and just commentary made by a newspaper on a public speech, without malice, and with probable cause to believe the same to be true, privileged? Of this we think there can be no doubt; certainly not a single authority has been cited against those which we have produced.

The Court took the case for future decision.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE NATIONAL BANK OF POULTNEY, VT.—On Thursday morning last, June 27, upon opening the bank at Poultney, it was found that burglars had been at work during the previous night. The first attempt was directed to the door of the safe; drills were used to make an opening through which powder could be poured into the inside; failing in this, steel edges were driven with great force into the joints or seams between the doors for the purpose of forcing the doors outwards; this also failed. Having procured heavy sledges from a blacksmith shop near by, an effort was then made to break in pieces the doors. The safe, although defaced and broken in a small degree, resisted all efforts, and the funds of the bank were undisturbed. The burglars finally left, leaving a coat, a flask of powder, fifteen or twenty feet of fuse, locks, tools, &c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUP.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLES OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ATONEMENT, OR THE CHILD STEALER. Miss Lucille Western in three characters.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THREE FAST MEN, and GREAT MINSTREL SCENE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, TO OBLIGE BENSON. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE SONS OF FREEDOM. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI. EVENING at 8 o'clock, LE AUBERGISTE.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE,
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to last evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The English Government has postponed, on account of MAXIMILIAN's death, the grand review that was to take place in Hyde Park. The Court of Vienna has gone into mourning for the same cause.

Lord LYONS has succeeded Lord COWLEY as British Ambassador at the Court of NAPOLEON III.

The Italian Minister of Finance has resigned his portfolio.

GENERAL.

Our Havana correspondent sends us South American advices to 14th of June. The most important news from Peru was regarding the death of Gen. CASTILLA. This officer recently landed on the Peruvian coast for the purpose of organizing a rebellion against the Government of PRADO. He had marched a short distance into the interior at the head of 600 men, and the people were rapidly rallying to his standard. He determined to ride into Arica, which had declared in his favor, in advance of his troops. After riding thirty-five leagues at a rapid rate, he fell dead from his saddle. The news of his death became known immediately, and his loss was mourned by the whole people. His followers laid down their arms and the revolution was at an end. Some of the more prominent revolutionists who had been arrested were at once released. A new Ministry had been formed which was highly commended by the Press. It was feared, however, that they would not harmonize, as they were about equally divided between the Priest and Anti-Priest parties. There is a general feeling in Chili that peace will shortly ensue between Spain and the South American Republics. The President had sent in a message to Congress, stating that the Allied Republics had assented to the mediation of the United States conditionally.

Our correspondent at Panama sends us important news from the United States of Colombia. President MOSQUERA had been betrayed by his own officers and executed at Bogota. Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA, one of MOSQUERA's warmest adherents, was the author of his chief's death, he having declared against him, and with the assistance of the troops, usurped his office and put him to death. The general opinion at Panama seemed to be that MOSQUERA owed his fall to his opposition to the renewal of the franchise of the Panama Railway to the present Company, as he was known to favor its being turned over to an English company.

An Omaha dispatch says that great alarm exists at Fort Yankton in consequence of a body of 200 Sioux moving down the river and threatening to destroy all the settlements. They appear to have committed no depredations as yet beyond stock stealing. A vigilance committee numbering 300 men had been organized at Julesburg for the protection of the citizens.

The national holiday was celebrated in all the prominent cities yesterday in an unusually spirited manner. Military reviews, firemen's parades, music, speeches and fireworks were the order of the day and night. A severe thunder-storm passed over the eastern States, accompanied by hail, in some places, and several elaborately arranged celebrations were materially interfered with.

LOCAL.

To-day the great trotting match for a purse of $3,500, given by the Morris County, N. J., Agricultural Society, for a race of mile heats, best three in five, between the celebrated *Dexter*, in harness, and *Ethan Allan*, with a running mate, came off yesterday, on the half-mile track belonging to the Association, at Morristown, N. J. There were about 3,000 persons present, and the excitement was very great. The betting, which was limited, was $100 to $50 on *Ethan Allen* and his running mate, *Charlotte F.* Every heat was closely contested, there being a difference of half a second in the three heats, the aggregate time of which was seven minutes and three-quarters of a second. The team won in three straight heats; the first by a length in 2:20½; the second by three lengths in 2:20¼, and the third by a length in 2:20. Considering that this time was made on a half-mile track, the race must be regarded as equal to, if not surpassing the previous race between the three horses on the Fashion Course, L. I., a fortnight ago.

The Fourth was celebrated with even more than usual spirit, though perhaps with less expenditure of gunpowder, than on any previous occasion. The military display was a very fine one, all the arrangements being admirably carried out. The fireworks were all that the most ardent lover of pyrotechnics could desire. The Tammany Society laid the corner-stone of their new Hall in Fourteenth-street, Grand Sachem HOFFMAN officiating on the occasion. Orations were afterward delivered by GULIAN C. VERPLANCK and S. S. COX. Much less than the usual number of fires and accidents are reported.

Yesterday the friends of universal suffrage in Westchester County held a Convention at Lake Waccabue, and were addressed by Judge CULVER, E. CADY STANTON, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, CHAS. LENNOX REMOND and others. HENRY WARD BEECHER and ANNA E. DICKINSON, who were expected to be present, did not appear.

CATHARINE BAKER, living at No. 37 Monroe-street, was shot through the head while looking out of the window yesterday and killed. It is not known who fired the shot.

The steamer *Norwalk* ran down a small boat containing six persons yesterday, in the bay. Five of the occupants of the boat were drowned. The pilot of the steamer is under arrest.

The corner-stone of a monument to WASHINGTON was laid at Washington's Rock, Plainfield, N. J., yesterday. A large concourse witnessed the ceremony.

A number of gentlemen met at Cooper Institute last evening and organized a Social Science Association for the discussion of questions and collection of facts affecting our social system.

The steam ram *Dunderberg* sailed for Cherbourg at 2 P. M. yesterday.

Universal Suffrage—Congress and the States.

There is apparently no limit to the conditions invented for the purpose of delaying the work of reconstruction. The other day the proposition was insisted upon, that the work shall be begun again *de novo*—that all that has been effected shall pass as nothing, and that the military commanders shall be relieved even from the presence of existing civil governments. This suggestion applies primarily to the South, though its adoption by Congress would fasten upon the North the stigma of bad faith. Now we have a scheme for perverting the obligation imposed upon Congress to "guarantee a republican form of Goverement," into the support of a policy that seeks to force universal suffrage upon all the States, North as well as South, as a condition precedent of the restoration of the South to the Union. Both proposals emanate from the same section of the Radical Party. Both are parts of the plan by which the advocates of confiscation and other extreme measures desire to foist upon the reconstruction question issues which have no proper connection with the purposes formally proclaimed by Congress.

Here is the latest version of ultra-Radical doctrine in relation to the Federal Government and the States, as given by Mr. FORNEY's Washington's newspaper, the *Chronicle*:

"This Government is a consolidated nationality; not a league or a confederation. It was created by the people, and is independent of the States. It must compel the States to have republican forms of Government, and guarantee them when made; and it follows, as a necessity, that the form guaranteed cannot be changed without permission of the guarantors.

Hence when the conspirators at Annapolis get through with their work, we hope to see it submitted to the supervision of the power which the Constitution of the United States says, not *may*, but "*shall guarantee a republican form of Government.*" We are satisfied it will be pronounced non-republican in form, and as there was no permission given to Maryland to change the form of government guaranteed in 1789, and several changes have been made since that time without submission to the guarantor for authority to go into operation, we expect that self-styled "free, sovereign and independent State," to be proclaimed to be in a state of constitutional anarchy, and the citizens of the United States therein, without regard to race, color or origin, to be authorized to elect a convention to frame a government that shall be republican in form."

"Upon the same theory," the *Chronicle* adds, the Wilmington Radical organ calls for "the rehabilitation of Delaware." Of course, Kentucky, which obstinately remains Democratic, will come next in order after Maryland and Delaware shall have been "rehabilitated" on the basis of universal negro enfranchisement.

Nor can the application of the theory be permitted to end at this point. On the principle that the Union is "a consolidated nationality," which has absorbed the States and all the attributes of limited sovereignty, and that its law-making power is bound to "compel the States to have republican forms of government," as the Radicals understand the phrase—every Northern State which may not have conceded negro suffrage must be made subject to Congressional authority. State Conventions for the revision of local constitutions are to be dispensed with as a needless formality. The submission of the negro suffrage question, yea or nay, to the electoral opinion of a State, is to be discarded as a farce. According to the Radical leaders who inspire the *Chronicle* and its echoes, the suffrage is no longer a matter over which the voters of a State exercise control. It is to be taken out of their hands by act of Congress, which is henceforward to have absolute charge over local as well as national concerns!

For this authority that "must compel the States to have republican forms of government" would, if permitted, soon push its pretensions far beyond the suffrage. Mr. SUMNER contends that certain educational plans are an essential feature of republicanism; and the power which asserts its right to regulate the suffrage in all the States will not hesitate to assume the direction of the school systems of the country, or of any other subjects, now local in their character, which "consolidated" radicalism might desire to manipulate for its special advantage.

Such are the tendencies of the faction which proposes to reopen reconstruction, and to twist the Constitution as much and as often as may be necessary for the purposes of partisanship. Such are the extreme views which the class in question are prepared to advocate as means of consolidating their power. To enlarge and prolong their authority, they are prepared to force upon the North doctrines which have been applied to the South only on the hypothesis that that section had forfeited its title to local sovereignty. In other words, the ultraists of the Radical party are willing to subject States which have never been out of the Union to measures and authority which have their only justification in the fact that the States to which they are applied are not yet restored to the status of members of the Union. What was begun as war policy is to be pushed forward as a policy of partisan expediency.

So far as negro suffrage is concerned, the duty of the North voluntarily to grant what it compels the South to yield is obvious. There is no escape from it. The principle of impartiality in all that pertains to the rights of the citizen is now an integral part of the American system. Congress has affirmed it in regard to the South, and in regard also to the organic laws of Territories seeking admission as States. The States composing the present Congress ought therefore to carry out the principle in their own affairs, and so to strengthen it with constitutional forms that no single State shall have power to disturb it.

To accomplish this object, it is not necessary to overthrow the federal constitution, and to legislate the rights of the States out of existence. Not only is it not necessary to encourage Congressional usurpation, or to make war upon the organic law of States whose rights are unquestioned, but the party that shall seem to be affiliated with this policy will be surely and righteously destroyed.

An amendment to the Constitution, affirming the political equality of all citizens irrespective of color, proposed in the regular way by Congress, and ratified in due form by the requisite number of States, is the only shape in which the suffrage question can be approached. In this shape it would be unobjectionable. The South, having acceded to the principle under duress, would not be likely to oppose a constitutional amendment on the subject; and the North, having coerced the South, could not decently decline to extend the principle to its own constituencies. By this method the principle would be invested with a constitutional sanction, and thus be rendered as secure as any constitutional provision can be; while an effectual quietus would be administered to the monstrous usurpations of the faction that now attempts to dictate to Congress and to bend sovereign States to its insolent will.

This proposition, however, has no connection with the more immediate work of perfecting the reconstruction of the South. The terms on which the South may regain admission to the Union have been fixed, and it only remains for Congress to place their precise meaning beyond the reach of legal quibble. These complied with, there can be no further obstacle to the recognition of qualified Southern representatives without a scandalous breach of faith.

A constitutional amendment in reference to suffrage is not one of the conditions which affect the course of the South. The present Congress may properly propose such an amendment, but there will be no tenable pretence for making its ratification by the North a condition in any manner affecting the restoration of the South to the Union.

The High Road to Financial Ruin.

We have got to raise within the City and County of New York, for the current year, taxes to the amount of $24,009,655, or about five million of dollars more than last year, and considerably more than *double* the sum required in 1863. The figures for the last seven years are as follows:

1860	$9,758,507	1864	$13,705,092
1861	11,627,632	1865	18,203,952
1862	9,906,271	1866	16,950,767
1863	12,091,905		

We have still about seven hundred millions of taxable property left for the cormorants to prey upon; and we dare say, if the screws are properly applied, a good deal more than even *four per cent.* of that can be wrung from the patient and stolid rate-payers. We doubt, however, whether the levy can with safety be doubled every four years for a very long time. At the rate at which we are going, it will be seen, we shall have before the opening of the next decade, four years hence, our annual budget run up to the respectable figure of fifty million dollars, or about as much as the cost of maintaining the entire Government of the United States fifteen or twenty years ago.

Comptroller CONNOLLY, in his statement of the case, thinks it is hardly one of financial health. And most people who have any property to be taxed, or any notion of being saved from ultimate and absolute ruin, will be apt to agree with the Comptroller. The evil is *radical*. The Legislature is as corrupt as the Common Council. Both are equally extravagant. The public have lost all knowledge of where responsibility begins or ends. We are running the Commission business into the ground—as witness the absurdity of having Broadway Pavement Commissioners! There is a low tone of popular sentiment among us as to what the crimes of corruption, bribery and extravagance really tend to, or how they ought to be punished. Our rich men are deficient (with a few notable exceptions) in public spirit. They are politically indolent. Most of them, in active life, think they can make money as fast as the municipal blunderers can spend it. Our civic system is rotten to the core; and thousands upon thousands of our citizens who pride themselves on their intelligence, their business capacity, their sharp-sightedness, and all that, look on stolidly indifferent, while our affairs are going faster to the dogs than those of any other community outside of the savage domain of Mexico.

We are glad the Comptroller has drawn attention to the demand of the Commissioners of Charities for new and costly housing for themselves. Compared with other grand appropriations in the bill, the sum may seem insignificant. It is only $100,000 to begin with; a quarter of a million more might possibly cover the work complete—if unusual economy were observed. But what right have the Commissioners, in times like these, when we are fairly borne to the ground with loads of taxation of all kinds, to ask for this or for any other sum to get up a fine building for them? They are men of experience. They have, individually, a considerable stake in the City. They do their work, *proper*, as a general thing very well. Why, then, should they come forward setting this bad example to other Commissions? They ought to get apartments for $1,500 a year, quite sufficient for their purpose. We pay with munificent liberality for the maintenance of our local charities, and we do not suppose that the money is misapplied. We only say: This is no time for launching out in heavy expenditures for white marble and tapestry for this or any other Commission; and the item ought to be summarily struck from the year's estimates.

The Comptroller makes a solemn appeal to the Supervisors to exercise the utmost care and frugality in their handling of the public moneys. He might as well have addressed a prayer to the Brother of the Moon. Ingrained habits are not changed either by prayer or fasting. The creature or the Corporation—whichever it may be—has to be made over again.

The Pope's Prospects.

The gorgeous spectacles and impressive ceremonies that are now on display at the capital of Popedom, will not do much in the way of relieving the ever-thickening embarrassments of the Pope. The assembled multitude of Catholic prelates from all parts of the world may pay their loudest homage to the memory of the two illustrious Apostles, Peter and Paul; but it may be doubted whether they can so strengthen the Chair of St. Peter, as filled by PIUS the Ninth, that he and his successors will continue therefrom to rule the patrimony of the Church as his predecessors have ruled it for a thousand years. For these resplendent dignitaries themselves, as well as the poor remainder of mankind, are, after all, the subjects of a Destiny which moves forward without consulting the will of even the most eminent individuals, and which works out its ends quite regardless of the worldly interests which may thereby be swept away. There have been signs of late that the Pope himself is preparing to acknowledge the conclusive force of this destiny, and that he will bow to it, as other men have done, whenever he discovers that inevitable destruction will be the result of a prolonged struggle against it.

At the very time, or about a month ago, when the Pope was most busily engaged in preparing for the glittering *fêtes* which began in Rome on Saturday last, his Secretary of State, Cardinal ANTONELLI, was holding nocturnal conferences with an emissary of the King of Italy, acting under the joint authority of VICTOR EMMANUEL and LOUIS NAPOLEON, who had come on a mission that sought nothing less than the virtual abolition of the Temporal Power and the immediate absorption of the Pope's territory into the Italian Kingdom. The envoy, who entered Rome *incognito*, and whose movements were enveloped in the deepest secresy, was the Marquis DE VILLAMARINA, who is described as the most rising diplomatist of young Italy; and although he conducted his mission so adroitly that even his presence in Rome was unknown, except to those with whom he had diplomatic dealings, some account has leaked out of his half-dozen midnight interviews with the astute statesman who manages the temporal concerns of the Pope.

The object of the Italian Envoy was to consummate an object which had previously been discussed by the Pope's guardians, but which could not be effected without wakening the liveliest apprehensions throughout Europe and the entire Catholic world. He sought to induce ANTONELLI to concede to VICTOR EMMANUEL's Government the right of *installing Italian garrisons* throughout the Pontifical Provinces, and even in Rome itself. Of course, every one can see that if this were permitted, we should very soon see the end of the Papacy as a temporal power. The Pope might still be the mightiest of spiritual potentates and the acknowledged head of the Visible Church, but he could no more display the symbols of temporal sovereignty, which so great a majority of Catholic authorities have claimed to be essential to his independence and even existence. With such a gain as this to the Italian Government, or, in other words, with the King's troops holding possession of every part of Italian soil, the long-sought unification of Italy would be practically accomplished, and the complete incorporation, political as well as military, of the Pontifical territory would be a matter that a short time would inevitably bring about. The correspondent who has furnished a few notes regarding this remarkable mission says that the Italian Envoy urged this military occupation as the only safeguard of the Holy See against the threatening attempts of the revolutionary party, the impetuosity of the Roman emigration, and the further spread of brigandage; and he menaced ANTONELLI by declaring that the Italian Government would not answer for the consequences if his proposal were rejected. When it is considered that this negotiation of the Marquis DE VILLAMARINA was carried on with the connivance, if not with the direct authority of NAPOLEON, its importance will be seen to be preëminent; and when it is considered that the Pope is absolutely incapable of commanding the services of any Catholic Power in his defence against the machinations of Italy and France, it will be seen that his resistance is not only sure to be futile, but is likely to be brief.

It may, however, be some time yet before the definite termination of negotiations, and before we shall see their result. It is reported that ANTONELLI was decided in his opposition to any such concession as was sought by VICTOR EMMANUEL, but that the Pope himself was inclined to take the other side, and entirely disapproved of the persistent opposition of the Cardinal to the Italian Government.

As disinterested observers, we must express our decided approval of the judgment of the Holy Father in this case, and our entire disapproval of the narrow and bigoted views of his Machiavelian Secretary. We have no doubt that if the policy of the latter prevail, the Papal Government will ere long be violently overthrown in one of the revolutionary outbursts of which the Italian Envoy gave warning, and of the imminent peril of which we have lately been notified through the Atlantic Cable.

Our Indian Policy.

An article which was printed in the TIMES of Monday last, entitled "The Massacre of the Cheyennes," has called forth in reply a letter from Mr. O. J. HOLLISTER, a resident of Colorado, temporarily sojourning in this City. His letter will be found on another page. While Mr. HOLLISTER agrees with us in denouncing the Chivington massacre as entirely uncalled for, he regrets that that slayer of women and children, having once undertaken the work, did not do it more completely, and leave neither man, woman nor child of the tribe to tell the tale. He also claims that, because the few Indians who were left at that time have banded with other tribes and sought revenge from the whites for the murder of their helpless wives and babes, another massacre is now necessary. He takes the broad ground that all Indians are barbarous, savage beasts, incapable of being civilized, whom it is a mercy to slaughter. He claims that the broad prairies are wanted for the use of the white man, and because he is stronger than the Indian, the rights of the latter are to be ignored, and he crowded away from his hunting-grounds. If he protests against such treatment, he is to be killed in the most summary manner, and his scalp sold in the nearest Colorado town, where premiums are offered for such commodities. In short, Mr. HOLLISTER is an open and avowed advocate of the policy of Indian extermination. The causes which have led to the present hostilities are not to be taken into consideration at all. No matter whether or not the Indians have good reasons for committing depredations upon the whites, the fact that they have entered upon "the war path" is to be considered a sufficient excuse for slaughtering men, women and children in the future as has been done in the past. The opinion of Mr. HOLLISTER would not be worth the space it occupies were it simply that of an individual; but unfortunately there is a very large class of men on the border who will indorse every barbarous sentiment contained in his letter. He claims that the pioneers of the Eastern States set the example, and that the Western idea of extermination originated in the East. This may be true, but two wrongs never made one right, and our forefathers did many things which will forever be a reproach to their memories.

It is true that the border States have much to complain of, but their complaints should be directed rather against the Government than the Indians. Baseness, cupidity, treachery and pillage have characterized our treatment of the Indians since the days of the Pilgrim Fathers, but never has it been so reckless as within the past few years. The policy of the Government has been to send thieves and swindlers among them to defraud them of their dues, while irresponsible traders debauched them with bad whisky and white settlers occupied their lands. That the Indians have been guilty of shocking barbarities is undoubtedly true, but it is also certain that whenever a tribe has dug up the hatchet and resorted to hostilities, it has been incited thereto by the bad faith of the whites. This is no idle statement, but is borne out by the reports of investigating committees who have at various times looked into the matter.

The Indians have never been treated as we treat foreign nations. As a Government, we recognize that the Indians have certain rights, own large tracts of land, and are entitled to remuneration for that of which we have robbed them, and forthwith set about to invade their rights, occupy their lands, and cheat them out of their just dues. Until the Government adopts some fair and equitable policy toward the Indians, there will be murders and pillaging by them, and the border settlers will continue to clamor for extermination. But with all their barbarity, the Indians have failed as yet to equal the "Chivington massacre," or to reach the point of making scalps a merchantable commodity. And these are outrages against humanity for which the Government is responsible. The Indians and the settlers can never agree—their interests are at variance and can not be reconciled. The Government should mediate between them, protecting the one as fully as it does the other. Indians commit murders upon the whites, and whites upon Indians, without let or hindrance from the Government, and to-day there are organized bands of white men hunting the savages simply to gratify their thirst for blood and plunder. There is no more necessity for exterminating the Indians than there is for annihilating the settlers. Both can be controlled by the Government if the proper effort be made.

In refreshing contrast to the extermination plan of Mr. HOLLISTER and the citizens of Colorado, is the interesting letter written by Gen. HAZEN, which we also print elsewhere. This letter is addressed to and written at the request of Senator HENDERSON, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. Gen. HAZEN has had a large experience among Indians, and his views are entitled to great weight. After alluding to the annual farce of treaty-making, the General submits a plan for our future treatment of Indians, which is substantially the same as the one recently set forth in the TIMES—colonization. He would assign to each tribe a certain tract of land, compel it to occupy it, and prevent all intercourse with white men, except such as are sent among them as teachers. He would place the control of Indian affairs in the hands of the Freedmen's Bureau, thereby securing an honest administration, and would then supply to the various tribes religious and other instructors, agricultural implements, domestic animals, and such rations and clothing as might be necessary. For two or three years the cost would be considerable, but after the lapse of that time the tribes would have gained sufficient knowledge of agriculture to make them self-supporting. The only care of the Government would then be in keeping the Indians at home. This could be done by promptly punishing such as should prove refractory, and a sufficient number of troops could be recruited from those who are peaceably disposed to form a vigilant and effective police.

This is undoubtedly the proper course to pursue regarding the Indians, and we earnestly call the attention of Congress to it. The subject will probably come up at the present session, and justice to the pioneers of the West, as well as to the Indians, calls for immediate action. Gen. HAZEN is of opinion that this scheme can be put into practice effectually in three years; but we do not believe that so much time would be required, provided active, energetic, honest men be intrusted with its administration. Meantime the war of retaliation between the white and red men—for Indian hostilities now are nothing more than retaliation by one party for outrages committed by the other—will continue unless more troops are sent to the border to preserve order. Let Gen. SHERMAN be at once supplied with a force which shall enable him to overawe both the Indians and the whites, and while thus preventing violations of existing treaties, leave the way open for the introduction of the new system. Unless some definite plan is adopted for the treatment of Indians, and some scheme put in force which shall secure justice to all, the present destructive and horrible system of predatory warfare will continue, and will each year cost the Government millions of dollars. Troops for the frontier is the present want, and for the future a humane, comprehensive and equitable policy.

MINOR TOPICS.

The fire-cracker business was pretty active all over the City yesterday. But owing to the judicious prohibition of pistols, guns, cannon, bombshells, and such-like murderous implements, the destruction of life and property was less than ordinary upon the national holiday. On the whole, the general conduct of the day was very good; although, of course, a few of our more patriotic citizens thought it necessary to follow the ancient custom of getting more or less drunk. The fireworks at night in front of the City Hall attracted an immense concourse of people. In view of high art in fireworks, or in view of what is done in the way of fireworks in Paris, the display could certainly not be called very sublime. But it pleased the congregated multitudes, and, we suppose, pleased the City Hall Fathers, who doubtless felt all the more pleasure in it because the right to make the small appropriation required for the occasion is one of the few rights left them by the Legislature at Albany.

An illicit distiller, named FREEL, was on Wednesday sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for two years. This is the first offender who has been brought before the Court of the United States in New-York or Brooklyn, for sentence under the statute providing penalties for violating the Internal Revenue Law; and as he received the extreme penalty of the law in imprisonment and fine, it would seem that henceforth the business is to be more dangerous than it has been in the past. Judge BENEDICT, in sentencing the prisoner, remarked that it seemed to have been understood that the revenue laws can be violated with impunity; "but," said he, "this *must* be understood otherwise." The warning is a salutary one, and we have no doubt will have its effect, especially if it come to be understood that it will be followed up in other like cases.

The minor towns in the North and West were quite up to the old mark yesterday in the celebration of the Fourth. We hear of military parades, speechifying, Chinese crackers, and stunningly gorgeous displays of fireworks. The City of Portland, we are told, dispensed with fireworks, on account of the terrible experiences which it suffered through them last year; but we fancy that in this respect it will now and hereafter stand alone. As to the celebration in the Southern States, we know that quite extensive preparations for the occasion were made in some of the principal Southern cities; but we judge, from such information as we have, that in the great majority of places the day was passed unregarded by the people. It will be some years yet before the celebration of Independence Day becomes as universal throughout all the States as it was in the days before the war.

A number of social reformers held a very lengthy session yesterday in one of the rooms of the Cooper Institute, with the view of forming an organization for the study and application of "social science." The leading spirit of the occasion turned out to be Mr. ALBERT BRISBANE, known for a quarter of a century as the ablest expositor of the doctrines of FOURIER. He delivered a striking discourse upon the anarchy of society, its miseries and perils, and the means of its cure through the application of law and justice. He asserted the rights of labor against the "dollar" and the "sword;" but at the same time indicated to labor its imperative duties if it would work out for itself the highest results. Upon the conclusion of his discourse on social anarchy, there was a display of *intellectual anarchy* in his audience, the like of which could only be witnessed in such an assemblage. Forty revolutionary reformers, with forty radical schemes for putting the universe in order, sprang to their feet. The more determined of them insisted on airing their schemes, but most gave up the attempt in despair, while the feebler spirits were quickly crushed out. The only thing apparent was that no two reformers in the house agreed upon any one point, and it was evident that nearly every reformer had a private suspicion that all the others were humbugs. It was found impossible even to agree as to what "social science" was, or what was its range, or what was its purposes, or whether, in fact, there was any such a thing. The hubbub seemed to throw Mr. BRISBANE into despair, and after a wrangle of three or four hours at the hottest part of the day, all parties were glad to get into the street, to enjoy the fire-crackers which the juvenile patriots were exploding in honor of King GEORGE the Third.

We shall in the course of a week or two have telegraphic communication with Havana and other points in the Island of Cuba. We presume the vessel bearing the submarine cable that is to connect Cuba with Florida, and thence with all the principal cities of the United States, has by this time left Havana. We have no doubt of the success on the first trial of the labor of laying the cable, as the distance to be covered is short, and its difficulties few. While bringing us into closer communication with Cuba, it will unite more closely our interests with those of that and other West India Islands. It will have a tendency to greatly enlarge our commercial intercourse with that quarter, and will redound largely to the advantage of all parties. We do not suppose it will be long before the line is extended to Jamaica and other important cities in the West Indies.

In a speech recently delivered in the French Senate on the fate of MAXIMILIAN, then in doubt, M. DUPIN asserted that the murder of a prisoner of war in cold blood would, by contrast, redound to the honor of the French arms in Mexico. M. DUPIN must have a conveniently short memory, if at the time of making this boast he was not troubled by the recollection of Mexican officers butchered in cold blood under the sanction of an order from Marshal BAZAINE himself. The Senator also asserted that the responsibility of MAXIMILIAN's fate rested entirely upon the United States; but the question might be raised whether that responsibility should rest wholly with the United States, who compelled the French to leave Mexico, or be shared with the Emperor who thus left his hapless tool in the lurch? As to MAXIMILIAN, it is certainly hard to hold *him* responsible for the butcheries perpetrated by the French in Mexico.

Her Brittanic Majesty's War Department seem to have entered upon a course of frugal economy which is in admirable consistency with the Queen's own style of late, as depicted by the journals of her most loving subjects. The dimensions of the grand review which Her Majesty was with difficulty persuaded to hold in Hyde Park have been gradually diminishing until the great display will be made of *seven thousand troops*. There can be no difficulty about concentrating larger numbers at a given time, for the volunteer reviews and sham-fights brought together really very handsome and imposing numbers. "Expense, then," the *Army and Navy Gazette* concludes, "is the cause of the comparatively poor show." How that terrible array of seven thousand men would impress the anxious heart of any "white-livered Frenchman" who might be so erratic as not to be in Paris with all the world, but who should go to Hyde Park to recal by this exhibition of warlike power the remembrance of his native land! How the glories of the Champ de Mars would pale before this magnificent array! Who says great Albion's power is on the wane?

The social sensation in Paris just now appears to be the difficulty between M. BRAVAY, the deputy for the Gard, and M. DRURY, a son of the Minister of Public Instruction. It has already become so much of a conversational and journalistic topic as to bear the name of "l'affaire Bravay," and will doubtless make much more talk before it is forgotton. Owing to some impertinent remarks and sarcastic shoulder-shruggings of that important person, the son of a Minister, at the railroad station of Dijon, M. BRAVAY was so much incensed that he struck the young man, who instantly declared who he was (*i. e.*, whose *son* he was) and demanded satisfaction. This was promised him as soon as the parties should be in Paris, but not content, he attacked the deputy and had to be driven off by his servant. Since that time the wrathful young blood has been making legal and social and journalistic complaint, until, at last advices, a letter from M. BRAVAY seems to give ample promise of quite as much satisfaction as so wrong-headed an assailant deserves. The concluding paragraph says: "You ask me for reparation, either by arms or in a court of law. You shall have both. But as I have excellent reasons for dreading calumny more than fighting, you will please understand that I shall not go upon the ground until we come out of court, when a judicial inquiry will have apportioned the wrongs of both of us.

The other day we spoke of the constant shifting of text-books in the schools; and, taking a look at a book-stall soon after, found that we had written "wiser than we knew." All the treatises which teach the young idea now-a-days looked unfamiliar. Where are the grammars, geographies, 'rithmetics of thirty years ago? Gone into oblivion, and thirty different sets of more pretentious school-books successively gone in their turn too. Is the English language now so different from what it was in the days of ADDISON and GOLDSMITH? Have new continents been discovered on this terrestrial ball? Are the multiplication table and theory of proportions behind the times? Important discoveries or improvements should account for this perpetual change into something new and strange. The epitaph on our modern short-lived shool-books might well be that of the infant's tombstone: "If I so soon was to be done for, I wonder what I was begun for." But the notable thing about modern school-books is the "series" method in vogue. There is the First Reader, Second Reader, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Reader; then commence the Speakers—the First, Second and Third. There is the Primary Geography, the Intermediate Geography, the Advanced Geography and the High School Geography. The luckless lad is put through the Elements of Grammar, the First Principles of Grammar, the Philosophy of Grammar, Grammatical Analysis and so forth; has his Sixth-class Arithmetic, Fifth-class Arithmetic, and so on to the First; in brief, before he gets from a primary school to a college, he has accumulated a vast library of text-books. Meanwhile his younger brother, his cousin, his little neighbor, have been put through other and entirely different libraries in the pursuit of elementary knowledge. What contempt do not the compilers of these series have for old LINDLEY MURRAY and his Grammar "adapted to the different classes of learners," bound in with an "Appendix for the more advanced students!"

AMUSEMENTS.

Minor Theatrical Matters.

The Japanese Jugglers, at the Academy of Music, have introduced a new feature in their entertainment. It was offered for the first time yesterday. The curtain is lifted, discovering a three-masted Japanese vessel, nearly as long as the stage is wide, in which the entire troupe appear. After this tableau has been exhibited sufficiently to be appreciated, the decks are cleared. The ship is then placed upon HAMIKARI's feet, and balanced as was the Enchanted Ladder of the earlier programme, while one of the little phenomenons ascends the masts by a rope ladder, and goes through much the same performance that is given upon the bamboo pole.

Some people appear to labor under the hallucination that actresses are common property, and can be insulted with impunity. A case is reported in the *Clipper*, by which it appears that one of the London Courts has corrected this rather too general delusion by an example that is as creditable as it must be effective. It seems that a person named BOOTH—who is mentioned in the reports as "a gentleman"—was arrested on the charge of Miss NELLIE STANLEY, an actress at one of the minor theatres. It was explained to the Court that this "gentleman," while riding in an omnibus, in which was also riding the complainant, had vulgarly caught her by the arm, and asked her "how she felt;" upon being indignantly answered, he took grosser liberties; and on the girl's sister interfering, he broke the latter's parasol. The only justification which this noble gentleman offered in defence was an attempt to throw dirt upon Miss STANLEY's character. "She had the reputation," he said, "of being bad." After very thorough investigation, and examination of witnesses, the Judge said:

"This young woman appears to me to have acted remarkably well in this matter. The evidence and statement for the defence I have heard, and it is an attempt to throw dirt upon her character. She leads the life of an actress, and as a matter of course must go into public a good deal. The young woman has come here to have her character cleared. He has called her a prostitute. All I can say is that *she leaves this court with her character unimpeached*. The prisoner must go *to prison for fourteen days*, without the option of a fine."

The fact of this insult is not a new occurrence by any means; but the fact of an actress thus insulted bringing the ruffian to punishment is. The former happens often in New-York. The latter does not. Those who have been victims of these brutal insults, seem to have preferred rather to fly the presence of the ruffian and in privacy have "a cry" over the fate that has placed them in a profession whose most modest members fail to escape unworthy suspicions—rather than by an act like the above command the future respect of the community, and immunity from the assaults of bullies.

IRA ALDRIDGE, it seems, is to be one of the early "stars" of the next regular theatrical season in this City. Mr. ALDRIDGE, we believe, has been accepted among all colors of people on the other hemisphere as a tragedian of great strength. He has been a strong card in all the exceedingly Eastern places in which he has acted, and perfumed praises have followed him everywhere. Some lucky manager has had the happy thought to invite IRA to take a Western trip, and, upon offering him some extremely fabulous amount, has induced him to revisit his native land and his adopted city. IRA, according to legend, acted in an African temple of the Muses in New-York before he took his genius to foreign climes. The lucky manager whose enterprise has thus secured for the metropolis a new attraction finds a single bitter drop in his cup of joy. His dreams of fortune flowing to his coffers present a phantom whose white hands stay the golden stream. This phantom reappears to the lucky manager in his waking hours also, and then it assumes the shape and character of "A Leading Lady"—or, to leave technical phrases, an actress to play the heroines—in Mr. ALDRIDGE's performances. The rest of the company for the "support" of the distinguished African are not hard to get, the lucky manager informs us, but so far no capable actress has been found who would filialize to the embraces of a sooty *Lear*, or respond to the affections of a true-blooded Moor. By this it would appear that the passion for the "real" which possesses so many managers finds no responsive throb in the bosom of lovely woman, particularly if the lovely woman happens to be an actress, and is called upon to play *Desdemona* to a genuine Carthagenian.

The drama is making insidious advances into the sober circles of the far West, and under the moral designation, "Academies of Music," is penetrating where theatres are justifiably abominated. Within the virtuous limits of Minneapolis, Minnesota, an "opera house" has just been erected at a cost of $50,000, and was opened recently with honors. It was built with seats for 1,400 people, but we believe its capacity has not been tested; but the happy proprietors take courage, however. Minneapolis will grow, and local editors will yet be shrieking indignant calls for a larger and more commodious temple to replace the tiny box of 66x100, at whose 25-feet ceiling so few now gaze, and the "smiling eagle" that now extends his "noble pinions over the proscenium arch" (as we learn from a local account) will be invited to expand over more than "one grand gallery" and a more "extensive parquette."

Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, an old acquaintance of New-York playgoers, has been exalted to the position of stage manager of two theatres—one in St. Louis and the other in New-Orleans. That long-announced gentleman, Mr. Ubiquitous, will probably be found to live in "Dolly" of the alluring tongue and harmless heart.

The three hundredth performance of "The Black Crook" will take place at Niblo's Garden on Saturday evening.

The Arabs who are performing at the French Theatre will bring their engagement to a conclusion with Saturday evening's entertainment.

New-Orleans News via New-York—City Currency of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 4.

A special dispatch from this city, dated June 26, states that Ex-Gov. WELLS was about to issue a proclamation declaring Mr. FLANDERS a usurper and forbidding the civil officers from obeying his orders, declaring his acts null and void, as he (WELLS) himself was Governor.

Another special dispatch of the same date says that five millions of city notes are in circulation and are depreciating rapidly. These dispatches are published in the city papers as New-Orleans news via New-York.

The City Treasurer's report of June 20 states that the amount of city currency in circulation is $3,743,000.

A New-York special dispatch says the city notes are almost the entire currency of the city, and as it is not taken in the banks the business of the public be seriously embarrassed. The facts of the case are that the city notes are current in ordinary business, and only at a discount when in large amounts, and at broker's offices.

Meeting in Philadelphia in Favor of the Liquor Law—A Press Dinner.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 4.

An immense meeting was held in Independence-square in favor of the strict enforcement of the Sunday Liquor Law.

Mr. CHILDS, proprietor of the *Ledger*, gave an entertainment to the employes of the establishment. About 425 sat down to the table; and it was a brilliant affair in every respect. Addresses were made by Mr. J. B. Nicholson, on behalf of the public generally, and by Messrs. M. R. Muckle, Wm. L. Drons, J. E. Bodine, H. Hoover, Joel Cook, Jr., John Henderson, Geo. Battsell, Henry V. Davis, J. E. Jackson, Wm. V. McKean and others, on the part of the employes of the establishment, and by Robert C. Smith, John D. Watson and Col. Fitzpatrick, on the part of the Press of Philadelphia.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

How the News of Maximilian's Death is Received in Europe.

The Court of Vienna Goes into Mourning—The Grand Hyde Park Review Postponed.

The Fenian Prisoners Transferred from Ireland to England.

Lord Lyons Succeeds Lord Cowley as English Ambassador at Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Grand Review Postponed in Consequence of Maximilian's Death.

LONDON, Thursday, July 4—Evening.

The English Government authorities have postponed the grand review, which was to take place on Hyde Park, on occount of the execution of MAXIMILIAN.

The conduct of the Mexican Government in condemning MAXIMILIAN to death, and his subsequent execution, causes great indignation here and on the Continent.

The Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Thursday, July 4—2 P. M.

The Fenian prisoners, BURKE, DORAN, MACAFFERTY, McCLURE, and others, have been brought from Ireland to England.

AUSTRIA.

Mourning for Maximilian.

VIENNA, Thursday, July 4—Evening.

The Imperial Court of Austria has gone into mourning for the death of MAXIMILIAN.

FRANCE.

Diplomatic Changes.

PARIS, Thursday, July 4—Evening.

Lord LYONS has entered upon the duties of his office as Ambassador of Her Britannic Majesty to the Court of NAPOLEON III., in the place of Lord COWLEY.

ITALY.

Resignation of the Minister of Finance.

FLORENCE, Thursday, July 4—2 P. M.

The Italian Minister of Finance has resigned his portfolio.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, July 4—Noon.

Consols for money........94¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds........72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares........79¼
Erie Railway Shares........43¾

LONDON, Thursday, July 4—2 P. M.

Consols have declined ⅛ and are now quoted at 94⅝.

United States Five-twenty Bonds have also declined ⅛ and the quotation now is 72⅝.

Illinois Central Railway Shares 79¼.

Erie Railway Shares have advanced ½, and the price now is 44.

LONDON, Thursday, July 4—Evening.

Consols 94¾ for Money

American Securities closed at the following rates:
United States Five-Twenty Bonds........72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares........79½
Erie Railway Shares........44¼

The amount of specie reported on hand in the Bank of England is £22,500,000 sterling.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, July 4—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77¼ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 4—Noon.

Cotton dull. Estimated sales to-day 9,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 10⅝d.@10¾d., and Middling Orleans at 11d.@11¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 37s. 6d. Wheat, 13s. 9d. Barley, 4s. 10d. Oats, 3s. 9d. Peas, 38s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 5s. Beef, 135s. Lard, 47s. 9d. Bacon, 41s. 6d. Cheese, 61s.

PRODUCE—Potashes, 31s. 6d. Spirits of Petroleum, 9d; refined, 1s. 1d. Rosin—common, 6s. 9d.; fine, 12s. Tallow, 43s. 9d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Thursday, July 4—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 3d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Linseed Oil, £41 10s. Whale Oil, £35. Sperm Oil, £22.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 4—2 P. M.

The Cotton and Breadstuffs markets are without change.

In the Provision market Bacon has advanced 6d., and is now selling at 42s. Pork, Beef, Lard and Cheese are unchanged.

In the Produce market Tallow has advanced 3d., and is now quiet at 44s.

LONDON, Thursday, July 4—2 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 4—Evening.

COTTON.—The Cotton Market has been inactive and heavy, and closed with a downward tendency. The following are the last authorized quotations:
Middling Uplands........10½d.
Middling Orleans........11d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—Corn has declined to 37s. 3d. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Other breadstuffs unchanged, at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision Market is unchanged, except for Bacon, which closed at 42s. for Cumberland Cut Middles.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Spirits have declined to 8d. ℔ gallon; Standard White steady at 1s. 1d. Resin—Common, 6s. 9d; fine, 12s. Tallow—American has advanced to 44s. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. ℔ cwt. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 4—Evening.

Sugar firm; 25s. 6d. for No. 12 D. S.

Iron steady at 53s. ℔ ton for Scotch Pig, mixed numbers.

Linseeds and Oils of all descriptions are steady at the opening prices.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Second Invasion of Paris—Abuse of Prussia—Americans and the Czar—The Curious History of a Mummy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 21, 1867.

We have no full monarchs "within our walls" now, but we have half and quarter monarchs thick enough to be "pitched with a shovel." The Parisians have grown terribly *blasé* on the subject, as much perhaps from diminished quality as from increased quantity, and scarcely notice their present guests. There is no longer the same crowding in the streets, the policemen have raised the siege of the different palaces, and there is such a thing once more as getting from one end of the town to the other without fighting one's way. True, we have a Viceroy; but then this Viceroy was formerly a student in the Latin quarter, and was in the habit of standing on his hands in the quadrille *endiablé* of the Prado, like other students of the quarter, and his claims to notoriety are therefore not brilliant. Other embryo Kings and Viceroys are now going through the same epileptic performances under the hospitable roof of the *pere* BULLIER, and "the gallery" are none the wiser for it. No Germans had come to Paris, till the King and BISMARCK came; then there was a perfect deluge from that quarter. So too when the Prince of Wales came the English came. And thus it is that a week ago we had a half a million more people at Paris than we have now, and that the admissions at the Exhibition have fallen from 136,000 a day to 50,000. But the Sultan, and the Emperor of Austria, and Queen VICTORIA will soon be here, and with them will come the third and perhaps the last grand invasion.

The visit of the Sultan will singularly reawaken the curiosity of the Parisians, notwithstanding the fatigue of the "panorama of sovereigns." It is the first time a sovereign of Turkey has left his country, because the Mussulman law prohibits it, and the French will have their national pride and their curiosity just so much the more enhanced. But modern ideas and nineteenth century progress have broken down ruder prejudices than this, and the Sultan touches too nearly the frontiers of these ideas and this progress to resist their influence. The readers of romances, and especially those who borrow their ideas of the chief of Mohammedans from the Arabian Nights' Tales, will perhaps suffer in their illusions. The present Sultan is said to be a very practical man, as little surrounded by odalisques, and eunuchs, and gold and silver trappings, as possible. Nevertheless he is going to make his entry into Paris on horseback, in the Oriental style, and there is no danger in his case of either assassins or hostile cries.

As a curious sign of the times I may tell you that lately a new paper was founded at Paris with a capital of $150,000, called *The Situation*, with the avowed object of abusing Prussia and of pushing the two countries into a war; and that this paper, which issued its first number while the King and M. DE BISMARCK were still at Paris, was permitted by the authorities to publish, four days ago, the following article in big type:

"To-morrow, the 18th of June, is the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Do not let us forget this date. We have avenged ourselves on all those who crushed us by numbers in 1813, 1814, and 1815. We have beaten the Russians in the Crimea; we have beaten the Austrians in Italy; we have done better than beaten the English—we have saved them at Inkerman. We have avenged ourselves on everybody except the Prussians. When is their turn to come?"

To those not in the secret of the foundation of *The Situation*, this article and the general tone of the paper are an enigma; to those who do know the secret it is a terror, for it shows that if the question of Luxemburg is settled, the question Franco-Prussian, as it is called, is not.

It is admitted on all sides that neither the monarchs nor their ministers talked politics at Paris, that no alliances were made nor no understandings arrived at, so that the relations of the different countries stand precisely as before the visits. The Emperor NAPOLEON himself is understood to have informed the ministers of these monarchs, before their arrival, that he did not desire to talk politics.

You will see in the *Opinion Nationale*, a statement to the effect that when the Emperor of Russia arrived at Paris a body of Americans asked the privilege to be presented to the Czar, and that His Majesty refused. This is true of two or three persons, but not of a body, and in this aspect of the case presents no importance, for in all countries there are always to be found a few persons willing to put themselves forward where they are not wanted.

The Americans in Paris, however, in a mass, signed a document of congratulations to the two Emperors for their escape from the assassin's hand, and this document, which was handed in by Gen. DIX, was well and properly received by the two Emperors and their Foreign Ministers, and handsomely replied to. This was all that was required in the case.

As usual, we are going to have a grand non-political Fourth of July celebration this year at the Pre Catalan, in the Bois de Bologne.

It is a remarkable circumstance that, in the midst of the fruit season, in the midst of unusually rapid and unseasonable changes of weather, and with an immense superadded population at Paris, we are having less of diarrhœal affections than usual at this time of year. The hospitals are almost free of cholera and of choleriform affections.

M. THEOPHILE GAUTIER, the able literary critic of the official paper, the *Moniteur*, gives the following interesting history of the unswaddling of a distinguished mummy at the Exhibition last week:

"On the second floor of the Okale the caravansery-bazaar, near the place where a crowd is always seen watching the Arabian workmen in the skillful use of their primitive tools, may be noticed a door on which is placarded the following inscription: 'No admittance.' This is the Anthropological Museum, a collection of several hundred skulls, the antiquity of some of which is so great that, without exaggeration, they might be called older than the world itself.

In this collection are found boxes of mummies, of different ages, taken from tombs or syringes which have escaped the ravages of treasure-seekers. One of these hieroglyphic-covered coffins was opened on Monday last, and the body which it contained unbound in the presence of doctors, artists, men of letters and *savants*.

Our curiosity was greatly excited. Those who will do us the honor to read what follows will readily understand why:

In the *Romance of a Mummy*, [one of the writer's works,] we had already imagined and described in advance the scene that was actually about to take place before us. Our design here is not to draw attention to our work, but to express the peculiar interest with which this scene inspired us.

When we entered the room, the mummy, which had been taken from its box, was extended upon a table, the human form being vaguely discerned through the many thicknesses of bandages which enveloped it; the coffin, on which is painted the scene usually represented under similar circumstances, "The Judgment of Souls," was placed not far distant. In this scene the soul of the defunct, (the mummy was a woman,) conducted by two funeral genii, one good, the other bad, is making obeisance before Osiris, the great judge of the subterranean regions, who is seated upon his throne, the *pscheut* on his head, the funeral horn on his chin, and the whip in his hand. In the distance her good and bad actions, symbolized by a pot of flowers and a rough stone, are being weighed in a balance. A long line of judges, with lion, falcon and jackal heads, await in hierarchical attitudes the result, in order to pronounce judgment.

Over this painting are written the prayers of the funeral service and the confession of the deceased, who not only does not reproach herself with any sins, but enumerates those which she has not committed: 'I am not guilty of murder, nor of theft, nor of adultery.' Another inscription contains the genealogy of the deceased, both paternal and maternal. We will not transcribe here this series of whimsical names, ending in that of *Nes-Khons*, the woman, or rather lady, inclosed in this box, where she believed herself sure of repose, while awaiting the day when her soul and body should be reunited, and she should enjoy supreme felicity in flesh and bones. Deceived hopes!

The process of unbinding the body commenced. The outside bandages of strong linen were first removed with the aid of scissors, and then a faint odor of balm, incense and aromatic drugs filled the room like the perfume of a drug-shop. Having found an end among these many wrappers, the mummy was placed in an upright position, in order that the long, yellow strip of linen might more easily be unwound. A stranger scene cannot be imagined than this huge rag-doll awkwardly tossing its arms in the air, while its despoilers increased at every turn the heap of yellow linen at their feet, as one does the parings of a fruit before reaching the core. From time to time the bandages inclosed pieces of cloth resembling fringed towels, designed to fill in the spaces or to sustain the form. The head was passed through holes, cut in pieces of cloth, which were adjusted at the shoulder, and fell over the breast. A kind of veil of coarse India muslin, the delicate rose-tint of which would have charmed an artist, was discovered after the removal of all these obstacles. It seems to us that the roncon must have been used in the dyeing of this muslin, unless the original red had become flesh-colored from contact with the aromatic drugs, aided by the action of time. Under this veil bandages of finer linen enveloped the body in their many entanglement. Curiosity becoming greatly excited, the mummy was made to revolve more rapidly. HOFFMAN or EDGAR POE would have made this scene the basis of one of their terrible histories. Just at this moment a sudden storm sent great drops of rain, like hail, against the window-panes; pale streaks of lightning illuminated the old yellow skulls, and the grimacing contortions of the six hundred death's heads of the anthropological museum, and the low rumbling of thunder served as accompaniments to the walse of 'Nes Khons,' daughter of Horus and of Ronsa, whirling in the impatient hands of her disrobers. The mummy diminished sensibly in size, and her lank figure became more and more evident as the envelopes grew less in thickness. An immense quantity of linen wrappings encumbered the room, and it was difficult to believe they had all been contained within this box, which did not surpass the size of an ordinary coffin. The neck was the first portion of the body which appeared disembarrassed of bandages; but it was glued up with such a mass of naphtha that it required the aid of scissors to remove it. All at once we saw a bright glittering through the dark portions of the nitre which still remained on the breast, and we soon brought to light a thin leaf of metal cut in the form of the sacred falcon, the wings extended and the tail spread as a fan, like the eagle in heraldry. Upon this leaf of gold, too poor a trinket to tempt the grave-digger, a prayer was written, demanding of the guardian gods of tombs that the heart and entrails of the deceased might not be too widely separated. A beautiful microscopic *gypaste* of hard stone, exquisite for a chain to a watch, was attached by a thread to a collar of blue glass beads, where hung a sort of amulet of turquoise blue enamel, in the form of a flail. Like *sucres d'orge*, in which the transparency is governed by the crystalization, some of the beads had become half opaque, probably from the heat of the bitumen, which was poured upon them boiling. All this is nothing extraordinary, however. These little objects are often found in the coffins of mummies, and there is not a curiosity-shop but what possesses more or less of these little figures in blue paste; but an unexpected and touching detail was a flower found under each arm—so well preserved that a botanist would no doubt have been able to name it. Was it a lotus blossom or a persea? No one could tell us, as our company was mostly composed of *savants*. This incident made us all pensive. Whose hand had placed there these poor flowers, as a last adieu, at the moment when this deeply regretted body was about to disappear forever from mortal eyes? Flowers four thousand years old! What a subject for meditation! A little berry of fruit, whose species it would be difficult to name, was also found from time to time in the bandages.

Perhaps it was one of those narcotics which renders oblivious those who inhale the fragrance. On a fragment of cloth was written the name of an unknown king belonging to some dynasty equally ignored. The mummy opened at the Universal Exhibition fills a void in history and reveals a new Pharaoh. The face still remained concealed beneath its mask of linen and bitumen, which it was difficult to remove, owing to its immense age. The scissors finally removed the last obstacle, and two large black eyes shone with a semblance of life from between two blackened eyelids. These eyes were of enamel, such as the ancients always put in a carefully prepared mummy.

The effect of those two fixed staring eyes in that dead face was something startling. The corpse seemed to contemplate the living beings before it with disdainful surprise. The eyebrows were left clearly defined by the falling away of flesh. The nose, we are obliged to avow it, was flattened at the end to conceal the incision which had been made in the removal of the brains of Nes-Khons, and a piece of gold leaf was plastered over her mouth like a seal of eternal silence. Her fine, well-preserved hair, fell in light ringlets about her ears, and was of that peculiar reddish tint so *recherché* among the Venetian ladies, and which the caprice of some of our *elegantés* has brought into favor at the present day. We hardly believe that this peculiar shade (which brought Nes-Khons into the latest fashion) could have been natural, as without doubt she was a brunette, like her fellow Egyptians, and this auburn tint is probably produced by the perfumes and drugs used in the embalmment. This same golden tint is found on the heads of two women exposed in the glass case, and what is strange, one of them has the same *Coiffure* as the Venus of Milo, and the other a profusion of braids forming a sort of casque, as the hair is worn at this time. Little by little the body was exposed to view, in all its painful nudity. The skin on the body was red, and covered with little blue spots like the mould on pictures, caused by the contact with the air. From the incision made to take out the entrails, aromatic sawdust mixed with grains of resin, was dropping like bran from an unsewed doll. The long emaciated arms, with their bony hands and decorated fingernails were extended, with a sepulchral modesty in the attitude of the Venus of Medicis. The feet, which were slightly contracted from the drying of the flesh and nerves, seemed to have been originally small; the toenails like those of the fingers, being covered with bits of gold leaf. Was she old or young, pretty or ugly, this Nes-Khons, daughter of Horus and of Ronsa, named lady by her epitaph? It would be difficult to judge. Nothing remains but dry bones enveloped in a yellow skin, in which it would be impossible to recognize the graceful form of the Egyptian woman as painted by the brush of ALMA-TADEMA. One might well believe himself dreaming when he thus sees before him in a palpable form a thing—we cannot call it a being—that lived and loved five hundred years before the time of Moses, and two thousand before that of Christ; for such is the age of the mummy opened at the Universal Exhibition in the midst of all the machinery of modern times. What curious event are concealed in the future! In the face of such an event as this the imagination would be justified in indulging in almost any extravagant flight of fancy. Like Hamlet talking with the grave-digger, one comes to the philosophical conclusion that the dust of ALEXANDER perhaps serves as a stopper to a beer barrel. We reflected that at the Universal Exhibition of future centuries, when the present civilization should be replaced by another, a professor of anthropology, in speaking of extinct races might perhaps make a dissertation with *our* skull upon the editorial species of the family of Men of letters; and we cast a friendly and melancholy parting glance on the poor mummy."

MALAKOFF.

Political Movements in Virginia—Cooperation with the Republican Party.

From the Richmond Whig.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Monday, July 1, 1867.

This being Court-day, there was a large attendance of citizens from the county, and an animated interchange of opinion on political topics. A public meeting was organized, with Mr. THOMAS WOOD in the chair, and Capt. JOHN L. COCHRANE acting as Secretary. Resolutions, after a warm debate, were adopted recommending coöperation with the Republican Party of the United States, and authorizing and directing the Chairman to appoint delegates to the Republican Convention called to meet in Richmond the 1st of August. The adoption of the resolutions was advocated by Messrs. WM. F. GORDON, Jr., R. T. W. DUKE, WM. T. EARLY, WM. P. FARISH and Dr. RANDOLPH, and was opposed by Hon. S. F. LEAKE and Mr. DAVIS.

The gentlemen participating in this movement are among the reputable and influential citizens of the county. The Chairman, Mr. WOOD, has represented the county in the Legislature. Capt. COCHRANE was some years ago the editor of the Whig organ (the *Virginia Advocate*) of this Whig county. Since that time he has been and now is a successful practitioner at the bar. He commanded with credit a company of infantry in the late war till he was transferred to the staff of Gen. LONGSTREET, as Judge-Advocate. WILLIAM F. GORDON, Jr., was for several years Clerk of the House of Delegates. He, also, is a member of the Bar, and one of the best public speakers in this region, famous for eloquent men. Col. R. T. W. DUKE, too, is a member of the legal profession. In the war he commanded, with distinction, the Forty-sixth Virginia Regiment, belonging to WISE's brigade. Mr. W. T. EARLY was for several years a leading member of the House of Delegates. Mr. FARISH is a Baptist clergyman, a man of wealth, of great public spirit, and one of the most esteemed and influential citizens of the country. Dr. RANDOLPH is a grandson of THOMAS JEFFERSON, a brother of the late GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, Confederate Secretary of War, and has served his county with acceptability as a member of the State Senate. You will naturally infer that Republicanism has taken strong hold in this county. Such, at least, to the extent of coöperation with that party, is undoubtedly the fact.

Protection of the Freedmen in Tennessee—Letter from the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 29, 1867.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Palmer, Sub. Assistant Commissioner:

COLONEL: I have received your letter of June 22d, with the inclosed article from the Memphis *Avalanche*. This article urges that the Radicals shall not be patronized in business; that colored people shall not be employed unless they consent to vote for a certain party, against their convictions in many cases. You inform me that many colored men are raising crops on shares, and that many of these will be driven off unless they vote as their employers dictate. You express the opinion that the civil authorities are utterly powerless to protect the colored people in their right to vote as they see proper, and ask for instructions as to what action you shall take in cases where freedmen are driven off from their crops for the reason that they have voted for a candidate of their own selection. In reply, you are informed that it is your duty, and that of your agents, to instruct the freedmen in your sub-district to vote as they please, whatever the immediate consequences may be. All freedmen who may be driven from their crops or turned out of employment in consequence of their political action, will be provided for by the Bureau agent until they can find employment for themselves. All expenses incurred on this account will be paid out of the "Special Relief Fund" appropriated by Congress at the last session, of which fund we have enough for the purpose. You will cause an exact report to be kept, showing all the particulars of each case where men are driven off under circumstances above described, which record will show the name of the parties concerned, the date and residence, and especially full testimony as to the damage sustained by the injured parties.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. P. CARLIN,
Brevet Major-General U. S. Army, Asst. Com.

Official: S. W. GROESBECK, Lieutenant Forty-second Infantry and A. A. A. General.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 4.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

The friends of impeachment claim to-night that, in the light of recent developments, they have secured another member of the Judiciary Committee for their views, and therefore will have a majority in favor of reporting a bill to the House. It is known that Messrs. BOUTWELL, LAWRENCE and WILLIAMS are all engaged in writing up different points of the minority report on the subject, which they intend to present as soon as possible. In the meantime, their friends are advocating a short session, devoted to nothing but reconstruction matters, but occasionally hint that it will be an easy matter to suspend the rules and take up new business if necessary. At present there are one hundred and twenty-two Republican and twelve Democratic members of the House in the city, and unless more Democrats arrive before the forthcoming report is presented, the original impeachers claim that they can carry their points. It is hardly probable, however, that they will be able to do so, as there is no chance that a bill could be passed without lengthy debate and proper examination of the evidence elicited by the Committee, which is so voluminous that it will take a fortnight to put it in type.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

CHAS. H. M. WOOD, the colored barber, who testified yesterday that he shaved SURRATT on the day of the assassination, will probably be recalled to-morrow, when he will explain the manner in which he recognized the prisoner. He states that he was standing in front of the Court-room a few days since and saw him pass by *en route* to the jail. He remembered his face and remarked that he was the man whom he shaved with BOOTH, as described in his evidence yesterday.

ARREST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

The Fourth passed off here without incident worthy of note, except in the arrest of two patriotic members of the House for violating a city ordinance prohibiting the firing of fire crackers in the public streets. They were marched from the scene of their crime to the central guard-house, where they would have been incarcerated had not Senator YATES interfered in their behalf. As it was, they were fined two dollars and costs, and dismissed with a lecture from the Police Justice, after promising that they would do so no more. Otherwise there was no celebration except a parade of colored soldiers and a temperance lecture by Gen. HOWARD.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamer Rising Star—$817,270 in Treasure.

The steamship *Rising Star*, Commander GRAY, eight days from Aspinwall, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing merchandise, passengers, &c., to F. R. BABY. The following is her

SPECIE LIST FROM SAN FRANCISCO:

Panama Railroad Company	$24,668 56	Order	30,000 00
Eureka Lake and Yuba Company	15,000 00		$804,250 63
J. W. Seligmann	65,900 00	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Dabney, Morgan & Co	128,578 83	Marcial & Co	700 00
Lees & Waller	374,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	5,000 00
Eugene Kelly & Co	83,000 00	Miller & Houghton	1,120 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	83,103 24	Ribon & Munoz	5,500 00
		Isaacs & Asch	700 00
Total			$817,270 63

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Betrayal of Mosquera—He is Imprisoned by Acosta—The Steamer Bolivar Given Up—Fighting at Santa Martha.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, June 25, 1867.

I am enabled to-day, to communicate to you news of the highest importance, although but few of the details can at present be reached. Both from the Atlantic and Pacific side we have the intelligence that President MOSQUERA has been betrayed by his officers and is now a prisoner in his own capital, Bogota. Precisely how this was brought about, we do not know, as we have no mail. But it is certain that Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA, not long since one of MOSQUERA's strongest adherents, "second *Designado*" in case of a vacancy in the Presidency, declared the office vacant "on account of the treason to the Republic of the Dictator MOSQUERA" and without law, but with the support of the soldiery, assumed the reins of Government. This fully appears by a proclamation of his dated the 23d of May, a copy of which I have seen. It is an extremely egotistical production, relating principally to the new President's own patriotism, the love that fires his heart for the nation and for liberal principles, his determination to prove the title already awarded him of being an upright magistrate, &c., &c., mixed up with a great deal about the laurels that will ever decorate the foreheads of the brave soldiers of the 23d May. On taking charge of the Government ACOSTA named Gen. JOSE HILARIO LOPEZ, Commander-in-Chief of the army.

Of course there is great rejoicing among the party in power here in Panama, the Conservatives, at the fall of MOSQUERA, because, had he succeeded in his designs, he would soon have sent a force here to punish us for an attempt to seize his ship-of-war *Bolivar*, and for our various other offences. An official note of DON ELISEO PAYAN, President of the State of Cauca, says: "On the 25th of May, at 2 o'clock in the morning, Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA, General-in-Chief of the Army of the Colombian Union, and second *Designado* for exercising the national executive power, presented himself in the Government Palace and notified the Grand General, President MOSQUERA, that he was a prisoner in the name of the Republic." This was done with the approval of the national army, and in consequence Gen. ACOSTA has taken charge of the Executive, nominating Gen. JOSE HILARIO LOPEZ General-in-Chief of the army.

Another great cause for rejoicing is given to the Conservatives here in the fact that the Governor of Panama has at last actually got possession of MOSQUERA's war ship *Bolivar*. It appears that after the attempt here on the 25th of May to seize her, Col. ANIBAL MOSQUERA, son of the President, and who was styled Admiral of the Colombian fleet on the Pacific, took her to the port of Buenaventura. A few days after his arrival DON ANIBAL went on shore, and during his absence her late captain, who was left on shore here on her escape from her enemies on the 25th, and who was sent down to Buenaventura by our Gov. OLARTE, went on board and weighed anchor for Panama, where she arrived a week since. On reaching here, the nominal Captain, HUEBON, delivered the vessel up to the Port-master, who either willingly or by force, it is hard to learn which, gave her over to OLARTE. On the other hand, the Government asserts that the Captain of the *Bolivar* had orders from Admiral MOSQUERA to bring the vessel here and turn her over to the State authorities; and that he gave these orders in consequence of the news he had received of his father's downfall.

In consequence of these events, Gov. OLARTE has ordered that recruiting for the "grand army" of Panama be stopped, and the Secretary of State has issued an address to the anti-Mosqueristas, congratulating them that they can now sleep without the fear of the spectre of the Grand General at their bed-posts.

The state of affairs since the news of the downfall of MOSQUERA in the Colombian Atlantic States, and especially in the State of Magdalena, is not clearly defined in the few facts we have received. It is reported by a schooner at Aspinwall, from the city of Santa Martha, that that place is blockaded by MOSQUERA's steam war vessel *Colombia*, and that fighting is going on in Rio Hacha and other places.

The general opinion of the Panamaros seems to be that MOSQUERA owes his fall to his opposition to the renewal of the franchise of the Panama Railway to the present Company, as he was known to favor its being turned over to an English company. If this be so, few here will complain.

The *R. R. Cuyler*, (now *Rayo*, of the Colombian navy,) is still in possession of the Spanish frigate at Carthagena, and was when last heard from.

The Australian and New-Zealand line, *via* Panama, is to have a coaling depot at Oparo, 29° 40' south latitude, and longitude 144° west, in the direct track of the vessels. The island is in general mountainous, has a good harbor, and a population of 500 friendly natives.

A closed mail for England is to be made up by the British Consul tri-monthly at Panama, to go by the New-York steamers. Rate of postage from Panama or Aspinwall to England, one shilling, and one penny the single rate.

Mr. KROEHL's new submarine iron boat *Explorer*, intended to hunt out pearl shells and pearls from the bottom of the ocean, has made two successful trips down among the fishes, and will go to the Lower California coast so soon as the Company in New-York fit out a steam tender for her.

MORRIS M. DAVIDSON, formerly Major in one of the volunteer corps of the United States volunteers, died at Aspinwall on the 14th inst.

The health of both Panama and Aspinwall is now considered good.

The United States gunboat *Marblehead* arrived at Aspinwall on the 22d. The gunboat *Osceola* will leave Aspinwall to-morrow for Curacoa.

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, June 25, 1867—Evening.

By the British gunboat *Niger*, which left Santa Martha and Carthagena five days since, we learn that at the time of her leaving the former city the forces of HERRERA (say 600 men) were engaged in fighting in the streets with the troops of the Governor of Magdalena, ABELLO. HERRERA is one of MOSQUERA's officers.

We also learn that MOSQUERA's war vessel, the *Colombia*, was at Carthagena, and that she seized at Santa Martha all the arms and munitions of war sent there by the Governor of Panama, OLARTE, for the use of the Magdalena State forces.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Death of the Grand Marshal, Gen. Castilla—The Peruvian Revolution Ended—New Ministry Appointed—Mediation of the United States Between Spain and the Allied Republics Accepted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, June 28, 1867.

By the arrival in this Bay on the 20th inst. of the British mail steamer from the South, we have important news from Peru and Chili. Dates from Valparaiso are to the 4th and from Lima to the 14th of June.

PERU.

The most important news is the death of Gen. Ex-President CASTILLA, and the consequent collapse of his revolution.

You will recollect that at my last dates CASTILLA had landed on the Peruvian coast from Chili, after seizing a large number of muskets from the British mail steamer on which he and his officers were passengers, and had gone into the interior a short distance, where, at the head of 600 men, he was waiting for reinforcements, and for other districts to pronounce in his favor. So general was the belief throughout Peru that CASTILLA would overthrow the Government of PRADO at Lima, that not only in all the provinces of the Republic, but in Lima itself, the people were ready to join his standard. The people in Arica, Tacna, Iquique, Islay and other places in the south of Peru having risen, about the 31st of May, Gen. CASTILLA announced his intention of entering Arica in advance of his troops, and started on a fine fast horse from Tarapaca *en route* for that city. One account says he rode thirty-five leagues, when, suffering from great fatigue, he stopped his horse to rest, and inclined a little upon the pillion of his saddle to sleep. In half an hour after he dropped dead from his horse.

As soon as this news reached the various cities and districts, every man laid down his arms, and the revolution was at an end, as if by magic.

On the night of the 31st of May, several persons of note, charged with conspiring to aid CASTILLA, were arrested in Lima; and not only these, but all who were compromised in this revolution in favor of CASTILLA, were at once amnestied. They were, however, released on the news reaching Lima that CASTILLA was dead and that his adherents had laid down their arms. All Peru is in mourning for the great General—its greatest son. The newspapers appeared in mourning for him. One of them says:

"The country is in mourning for one of her bravest sons; we employ no figure of speech when we state that he died in harness. CASTILLA, the liberator of the slave, the President who abolished capital punishment, and the hero of many a fight, is no more. In his latest moments the determination and indomitable will shone out conspicuously. He died from sheer fatigue, upwards of fourscore years old. He rode one day 37 leagues. It was more than his strength could bear, and he only reached his destination in time to die. Although engaged in a revolution which, had he lived, would in all probability have upset the existing Government, with his death all enmities and animosities are forgotten, and will be buried in his grave. His remains will be brought to Lima and public honors will be accorded his sacred dust."

A new Ministry has finally been formed in Lonia, as follows: Don PEDRO J. SAAVEDRA, Minister of the Interior; Dr. F. OSORIO, DON PEDRO PAZ SOLDAN, Minister of the Exchequer; Don M. P. CORNEJO, Minister of War. Dr. OSORIO is in the meantime also Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Ministers are all men of note in the country. PAZ SOLDAN is famed for his wealth, and his honesty and uprightness are proverbial. Great things are expected from SAAVEDRA. He enjoys a good reputation, and while in Congress he was the chief of the Radical Party. Dr. OSORIO is a celebrated lawyer, and is said to have very liberal and advanced views. Col. CORNEJO has seen good service in the army, and has distinguished himself on several occasions.

But this new Ministry, so far as the great question which is now agitating Peru is concerned—that of religious liberty—is not likely to work well together in harness, the members being about equally divided between the Priest and anti-Priest Parties.

CHILI.

There is a general feeling that peace will shortly ensue between Spain and the South American Republics. The President had sent in a message to Congress, stating that the Allied Republics had assented to the mediation of the United States conditionally. I inclose you extracts from his messages as follows:

"Taking advantage of the interruption of hostilities caused by the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from the waters of the Pacific, the Governments of France and England, as also that of the United States, have renewed their efforts to effect a peace. The two first-named Powers have proposed to us terms, whose acceptance would induce a peace, and as a last resource an indefinite truce, to be adjusted by the mediating Powers with each of the belligerent parties. The bases suggested for a definite arrangement of peace seemed to us inadequate for the requirements of the case and the evident right for which we were combating, and were consequently declined. The proposal for an indefinite truce is still in course of consideration. The proposal of the Government of the United States was to have a conference of the Plenipotentiaries of the belligerants at Washington, presided over by a nominee of the President of the United States, and to submit to the irrevocable decision of an arbiter appointed by the same person such differences as could not be arranged in the previous conference. Even before it was formally presented, this proposition found a favorable reception from the Peruvian Government, while on my side I beheld more than one grave objection to its unreserved acceptance. To prevent the dangers to be anticipated from this scheme, without jeopardizing the concord and harmony which have hitherto existed between us and the Cabinet of Lima, I judged it expedient that our Minister for Foreign Affairs should proceed to Lima. The explanations exchanged by the latter and the Peruvian Government effected a complete unisen between the views and determination of the two Republics. In accordance with these, the United States mediation has been accepted under conditions which, without contradicting our conciliatory disposition, offer an efficacious safeguard to the legitimate interests of the cause we defend. The treaty of boundaries between Chili and Bolivia has been ratified by the contracting parties, and exchange of these ratifications has given force to a treaty which destroys every germ of discord in the mutual relations of the two States. I am happy to announce to you that three treaties recently signed at Lima by the Ministers of Chili, Bolivar and Ecuador will shortly be admitted to your consideration. The establishment of free trade by the suppression of Custom-house dues, and in general the tightening and strengthening all the ties of intercourse between the contracting Republics are the essential aims and objects of these treaties. It is to be regretted that transient circumstances have prevented Peru from taking part in these treaties; but I have every confidence that her adhesion will not be waited for long, or in vain."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, June 25, 1867.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador* brings late dates from the five Central American States, but no news of much importance.

HONDURAS.

It is announced that a contract has been entered into for the opening of steam communication between Belize and New-Orleans, the steamer to leave the latter place the last Saturday of each month.

GUATEMALA.

It is proposed to open a railroad from the port of San Jose to Escuintla, on the main road to the capital, 40 miles. Government, it is said, will guarantee 10 per cent. interest per annum on $800,000, and the "Consulado de Comercio" to give $6,000 a year for 25 years. It is thought, if built, the road will now be extended westward from Escuintla through the Costa Grande, thus opening up one of the richest coffee and sugar regions in Central America. The scheme for establishing a national bank is progressing favorably.

The diplomatic "dress question" is up in Guatemala as well as in the United States. EDWIN CORBETT, Esq., recently appointed Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affairs in Guatemala, on the occasion of his presentation to the President, who had made great preparations for the ceremony, appeared "much to the astonishment of all the guests, at the Palace unattended, and dressed in a most undignified style, one more suited for a hunting expedition than for a reception at Court." It is predicted that this rude *début* of Her Minister will be very prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain.

There is no news from Salvador and Nicaragua.

COSTA RICA.

Dates from San José are to the 11th June. Don RAMON CASTRO, father of the President, died on the 27th of May, aged 72.

The coffee crop has turned out well. The amount exported will be at least 180,000 quintels.

An opera company was doing a good business in San José.

Some of the gold mines "were producing splendidly."

FROM THE PLAINS.

Indian Troubles—Great Alarm at Fort Yankton—Indiscriminate Massacres Threatened.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, July 4.

A dispatch received from Omaha says: "A private letter from Fort Yankton states the settlers between that post and Randall are in great alarm; that over 200 Indians were coming down the Missouri River bent on mischief and murders. Letters from Indian agents declare themselves greatly alarmed, and will probably leave the country; that the Indians threaten indiscriminate war on all settlements above Yankton. Some Indian stock stealers had been captured at the Panca Agency, but the commanding officer at Fort Randall feared to go and take them, lest the Indians should attack the fort during his absence. Gen. SHERMAN leaves to-day for Fort Harker, where he expects to meet Gen. HANCOCK Saturday."

The steamer *Johnson* arrived at St. Joseph yesterday from Montana, with $300,000 in gold dust in the hands of the passengers.

The Kansas State *Record* nominates Gen. HOWARD for President, and Senator POMEROY for Vice-President.

A Vigilance Committee, three hundred strong, has organized at Julesburgh, Nebraska, to preserve peace and protect the lives and property of the citizens.

Severe Storm at Poughkeepsie—Buildings Struck by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, July 4.

A severe thunder shower visited this place this afternoon, effectually putting an end to the celebration then in progress. It rained continuously for four hours. The Catholic Church was struck by lightning, and considerably injured. MURPHY's saw-mill and icehouses were also struck, and the latter entirely destroyed. Loss $30,000.

Paris Exposition.

ELIAS HOWE, JR., President of the HOWE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, Awarded a GOLD MEDAL, And created a Knight of the LEGION OF HONOR By the EMPEROR NAPOLEON For the SEWING-MACHINE. Which puts "the HOWE" at the head of all Sewing-machine Exhibitors. THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINE TRIUMPHANT! The FIRST and BEST MACHINE in the World! —*Adv.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Paris Exposition.

THE SEWING-MACHINE RESULT.

WHEELER & WILSON CARRY THE DAY

The highest premium,

The only

GOLD MEDAL,

For perfection in Sewing-Machines has been awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 625 Broadway.

There were eighty-two competitors, and the greatest interest attended the announcement of the result.

"To be, or not to be—That's the Question."

Whether to suffer with mental anguish,
Feverish lips, cracking pains, dyspeptic agonies,
And nameless bodily suffering;
Or whether, with sudden dash,
Seize a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS,
And, as Gunther swears, be myself a man again.
Gunther said my eyes were sallow,
My visage haggard, my breath tremendous bad,—
My disposition troublesome—in fact,
He gently hinted I was fast becoming
Quite a nuisance.
Four bottles now beneath my vest have disappeared,
My food has relish, my appetite is keen,
My step elastic, my mind brilliant, and
Nine pounds, avordupois, is added to my weight.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to cologne, and at half the price.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM M'FG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM M'FG CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

Above ware introduced and for sale at retail by STARR & MARCUS, Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 22 John-st.

Genuine Gorham Plated Ware.
A full assortment at the lowest prices.
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report,*" *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines, —First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

It will Relieve the Baby.

There is no mistake about it. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in all cases. It gives universal satisfaction.

Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Remember that Phalon & Son's "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS" is imitated by pretenders with worthless trash, no more like the peerless perfume they manufacture than the will-o'-the-wisp of a foul morass is like the glorious sun in heaven. See to it that the words, "Phalon & Son, Perfumers, New-York," are blown in the bottle. All others are spurious. Sold by all druggists.

Special Telegram from the PARIS EXPOSITION.
Medal awarded to the
WEED SEWING-MACHINE CO.
New-York Office, No. 613 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Postage Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

JEROME—VON SCHNEIDAN.—At St. James' Church, Chicago, by Right Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, of Nebraska, EUGENE M. JEROME, of New-York, to Miss LINA VON SCHNEIDAN, daughter of the late P. von Schneidan, of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

ALLEN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, July 3, SAMUEL, son of Moses O. and Catharine Allen aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Mission Chapel, 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., without further invitation.

McGEE.—On Tuesday, July 2, at her late residence, No. 95 East 84th-st., MARY F., (formerly Mrs. Way,) wife of Robert McGee, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Yorkville and 24th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, Yorkville, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

PITTIS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 4, Mr. THOMAS PITTIS, at his residence, No. 49 East 19th-st. Notice of his funeral hereafter.

PINKERTON.—On Tuesday, July 2, LETITIA, wife of J. L. Pinkerton, after a short illness.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 325 West 15th-st., on Friday, July 5, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

POST.—At sea, on the steamer *Ville de Paris*, on Monday, June 24, WILLIAM POST, Sr., of the City of New-York, aged 51 years.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 16 East 23d-st., New-York City, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

STEELE.—On Thursday, July 4, at his residence, at Wilton, ROBERT T. STEELE.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday noon, without further notice.

THORNE.—On Wednesday morning, July 3, CHARLOTTE PEARSALL, wife of Edwin Thorne, and daughter of the late Thos. W. Pearsall.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 16 Lafayette-place, on Friday at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

OFFICIAL—[No. —.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 4, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Hammond-street, height five feet five inches, stout built, sandy hair, no whiskers, had on knitted undershirt, large plaid woolen shirt, dark pants, leather belt around the waist, Congress gaiter on right foot. Found on body, tin tobacco-box, containing some type. The body had the appearance of a sailor. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAKE CARE OF THE BRAIN.

Frequent and violent nervous headache, besides the torture it occasions, impairs the mind. Why endure the pain? Why risk insanity, when the means of cure are within every sufferer's reach? The moment that symptoms of an attack are felt, take a dose of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, inwardly, and apply it to the temples and the spine. This treatment, a few times repeated, will effect a permanent cure.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

SOLUBLE BLUE. FREE FROM ACID

Prepared by D. F. TIEMAN & CO. Dry, in casks, kegs, ten, five, two and one pound cans; liquid, in two, four, eight and sixteen ounce bottles.

J. H. TIEMAN, Sole Agent, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

NOTICE.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company due July 1, 1867, will be paid in GOLD COIN on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

MOURNING JEWELRY.

Onyx, Jet, Rubber, Bog Oak, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. KENNEDY'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

AT AN INFORMAL MEETING ON BOARD the yacht ALICE, of members of the "Brooklyn Yacht Club," to take into consideration the death of their fellow member, J. WESLEY CORNWELL, occurring on their excursion, it was

Resolved, That the sympathies of the Club be extended to the family and friends of deceased, and that the members attend the funeral.

By order of the Commodore.

W. T. LEE, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, July 4, 1867.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Falmouth and Havre, per steamship FULTON; for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer TEUTONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK
THAT SHOULD BE READ BY EVERY ONE RICH OR POOR WHO WOULD SPEND LESS WITHOUT BUYING LESS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES,

Their History, Organization and Management, Based on the recent work of EUGENE RICHTER, with annotations and amendments, rendering the work specially adapted for use in the United States.

Paper 50 cents; cloth $1.

Copies by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

LEOPOLDT & HOLT, No. 451 Broome st., New-York.

A NEW COMIC BOOK BY ARTEMUS WARD.

ARTEMUS WARD IN LONDON.

This new book, by the late Artemus Ward, contains among many other laughable chapters, the celebrated Letters to *Punch*, which created so much merriment. It is illustrated with numerous comic drawings by Howard, and will be found one of the most amusing books of the season. *_* Bound uniformly with Ward's other books. Price $1 50.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., PUBLISHERS, NEW-YORK.

JEAN INGELOW.

From the London Morning Star.

"Every one will welcome a new volume of poems by Jean Ingelow. 'A Story of Doom' is the story of Noah and the Ark, and it is full of dramatic and thrilling passages, such as one hardly expected to find in a poem of Jean Ingelow's, and full, too, of sweet, soft and beautiful pages, such as one did naturally expect. Yet, perhaps, we like some of the shorter poems better, they are so perfect in their way, so tender and bright and musical. The poem of 'Laurance' is a narrative of the virtue of self-denial and patient resignation, is full of true beauty, and sure to be a favorite."

The first edition of Miss Ingelow's New Volume of Poems is nearly ready. ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers, Boston.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK, LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JULY 3, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC. No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $25 10 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 10 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $31 30 DIFFERENCE. ON EACH $1,000.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates: SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 24, 1867.

THE MINNESOTA 8 PER CENT. LOAN, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York. CHARLES SCHEFFER, State Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY. NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

Holders of August Seven-thirty Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to-day of presentation, and interest on the bonds will be charged from July 1 at six per cent. in currency. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM, GEORGE PHIPPS, THOS. BELKNAP, JR.

KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris. Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, June, 1867.

The coupons maturing July 1, 1867, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, (except those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company,) will be paid on presentation at this bank on and after that date.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF STATE OF INDIANA, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

I HAVE IN MY HANDS FUNDS TO redeem all the outstanding Indiana Two and a Half per Cent. Certificates of Stock on presentation at my office. Holders are notified that, after the 15th inst. said stocks will cease to draw interest.

W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on the evening of SATURDAY, June 29, instant, and open on the morning of MONDAY, July 22, prox. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.

JOHN NEWELL, President.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD.—FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, interest payable March and September, in New-York. A limited number for sale at the Chatham National Bank, at 95 per cent.

L. OWEN, President, M. and E. RR. Co., Montgomery, Ala.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS having thirty years to run, bearing six per cent. interest in lawful money.

These bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions for a long investment as the most desirable of all the Government securities. For sale by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT party, having a large acquaintance on the Street and with operators, a position as cashier or gold buyer in a banker's or broker's office. Address B., Box No. 137 Times Office.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	109	109¼	Aug. 7.30	106⅝	106⅞
Coupon, 1881	108⅝	108¾	June 7.30	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	107⅛	108	July 7.30	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Coupon '62	110⅞	110⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon '64	107⅞	108	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118¾	119
5-20 Coupon '65	107⅞	108	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅞	118
5-20 " new '65	106⅞	107	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
5-20 " new '67	106⅞	107	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116¼	116⅜
10-40 Registered	101	101¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115½	115⅞
10-40 Coupon	101⅛	101¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115¼
Gold	138⅜	138⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	114¼	114⅜

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY THE NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867, for which the FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES are taken at full rates.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30s PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS, HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN LAWFUL MONEY.

The attention of savings banks and other institutions is invited to these Bonds as the most desirable of all the Government Securities for long investments. For sale by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$420,002 81
Commercial paper	$287,711 65	
Time accommodation loans	28,800 00	
Demand loans	53,550 00	
Other suspended and overdue paper	7,287 50	
Indebtedness of Directors	42,653 66	
Banking-house		50,069 00
Current expenses		17,587 88
Premiums		1,510 00
Cash items, (including Revenue Stamps)		23,069 15
Exchanges for Clearing-house this A. M.		86,343 57
Due from National Banks		23,230 18
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer to secure circulating notes		280,000 00
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer to secure deposits		75,000 00
United States securities on hand		950 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of National Banks		16,477 00
Specie		5,234 45
Fractional currency		17,503 00
Legal tender notes	$175,217 00	
Compound interest notes	50,000 00	—225,217 00
Total		$1,256,065 04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000 00
Surplus fund		25,000 00
Circulating notes outstanding		250,000 00
Individual deposits		613,506 45
United States deposits		79,205 91
Due to National Banks		4,423 27
Discount	$12,936 35	
Interest	17,071 87	
Profit and loss	3,120 69	— 33,128 91
Dividends unpaid		8 0 00
Total		$1,256,065 04

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of "The Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of July, 1867. WM. H. KIPP, Notary Public, New-York County.

[Five Cent Stamp canceled.]

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE condition of the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK on the first Monday of July, 1867.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts		$2,159,437 63
United States Bonds		1,170,000 00
Cash—Legal Tenders	$1,300,909 00	
Specie	19,614 37	
National Currency	114,395 00	
Fractional Currency	609 64	
Checks on City Banks	1,235,762 58	—2,731,320 59
Overdrafts		2,193 39
Premiums		109,542 49
Due from Banks		54,293 88
Total		$6,226,787 89

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	120,000 00
Dividend No. 6	50,000 00
Circulation	793,199 00
Treasurer of U. S. Deposits	90,407 11
Individual deposits	2,273,273 74
Due to Banks	1,893,908 04
Total	$6,226,787 89

DIRECTORS.

J. F. D. Lanier, W. B. Ogden, Parker Handy, Peter McMartin, S. Harbaugh, James Robo, Le Grand Lockwood, S. J. Tilden, James Winslow.

J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2d day of July, 1867. SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public for the City and County of New-York.

[5 cent stamp canceled.]

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

At the annual election for Directors of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 26th June, instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, A. M. BININGER, WILLIAM K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY, JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. PIERSON, WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, CHARLES BUTTS, RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. P. COOLEDGE, JOHN RANDALL, WM. T. LONGWORTH, ELISHA BROOKS, RICHARD C. COMBES, JOHN W. AMERMAN, THOMAS B. PECK, JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 27th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BALTZER & TAAKS, BANKERS, No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam, Antwerp, Basle, Baden-Baden, Berlin, Bremen, Brussels, Carlsruhe, Cassel, Cologne, Darmstadt, Dresden, Dusseldorf, Florenz, Frankfort, A. M., Genoa, Hamburg, Hanover, Heidelberg, Leipsic, London, Lyon, Mailand, Mannheim, Munich, Naples, Paris, Prague, Rome, Rotterdam, Trieste, Turin, Venice, Vienna, Wiesbaden, Zurich.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK. NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK. HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS. JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c. STOCKS, BONDS AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST. Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

EUG. COURMEAUX, Rue de Rivoli, No. 240: furnished houses and apartments to let; lists gratis; French and foreign wines; cognacs; exchange office; house, estate and commission agent. Sole agency for G. H. Mumm & Co.'s champagne.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, June 19, 1867.

COUPONS OF BONDS OF THE STATE of Georgia maturing after July last will be paid on presentation at the places stipulated on their faces, viz.:

Those payable at New-York, at the National Bank of the Republic.

Those payable at Savannah, Ga., at the Central Railroad Bank.

Those payable at Augusta, Ga., at the office the Georgia Railroad Company.

Those payable at the Treasury of Georgia, here.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer of Georgia.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 11th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, Trustees.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

$30.000 REGISTERED STOCK OF the State of South Carolina, issued for the construction of the new State House, interest payable January and July, six per cent. per annum, principal due 1890—for sale at a low rate. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and Chicago Petroleum Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 26 Broadway, on the 10th inst., at 2½ P. M., to consider the question of the Company going into bankruptcy.

J. STORM, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CARPENTER'S CATAWBA WINE, FROM Kelly's Island, best quality, in original packages or decanted. OTIS FIELD, No. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau, basement.

PARIS—HALL FOR THE SALE OF LEATHER. Established under municipal authority. To this establishment is annexed a general leather warehouse and entrepot for public sales with public weights, and it offers to merchants great facilities and unexceptionable guarantees. Deposits for consignments and for buying and selling (with or without intermediate agency) hides, leather, and every article connected with this trade, as oil, grease, wool, &c., &c. Advances made from 60 to 75 per cent. on these goods. The warrants delivered by the Hall may be discounted. For further information and for transport of goods address to the ADMINISTRATION OF THE "HALLE AUX CUIRS," rue Censier, Paris.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 15th July next to New-York stockholders at the Mercantile Bank. Transfer-books will be closed from the 25th instant to date of payment.

Hon. W. C. Pierrepont was reelected President, and Marcellus Massey, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Applications being frequently made by the holders of the bonds issued by the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, to exchange the same for the first mortgage sinking fund registered bonds of this Company, which has already been done to some extent, the Treasurer is authorized to continue such exchange for all that may be presented for that purpose until the further action of the Board, and upon the same terms, viz., par for par, and the interest coupons equalized.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2 CORTLANDT-ST., corner of Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO. OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th inst. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND. HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

DIVIDEND. STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 96 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1867. NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1867.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2¼ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1867.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT out of the EARNINGS of the Road for the THREE MONTHS ENDING 30th inst., payable to the STOCKHOLDERS or their legal representatives, on and after the 5TH OF JULY NEXT. TRANSFER books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, and the same, free of Government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th day of July.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS, NEW-ORLEANS, June 29, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after SATURDAY, July 27, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY HULL, Jr., Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 until July 5, 1867.

F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June, 1867.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of $3 per share on the Capital Stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 393 CANAL-ST., July 2, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000
SURPLUS 43,500

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of Government tax, at the office No. 168 Broadway.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. from the profits of the last six months, clear of Government taxes, was declared by the Board of Directors of this Bank to-day, payable on the 10th of July proximo, until which time the transfer-book will be closed.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF N.-Y., OFFICE, No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Monday, the 8th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 3.

WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government tax, will be paid by this Bank on and after July 1, 1867.

J. C. MARSELLUS, Asst. Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, 1867.

The Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 2d July.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after JULY 8.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, June 25, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1.

THOMAS B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c. No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.)

Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents. SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under entitled thereto, and Five per Cent. per annum on all sums above Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, free of tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.

Interest on deposits for six and three months previous to the 1st day of July, 1867, has been declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500, which will be paid to depositors on and after the 15th day of July, 1867. Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION. NO. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the thirty-third semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and less, and five per cent. on larger sums, payable on and after July 15, free of tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer. C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute. Will pay their usual half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on and after July 17.

DEPOSITS received in sums of $1 to $5,000 and SIX PER CENT. interest allowed thereon.

DEPOSITS made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION. NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from 1st July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before July 21 will bear interest from July 1.

JOHN McLEAN, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Sec. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 34th-st. and 8th-av.—Six per cent. interest paid, free of tax. Money deposited on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.

R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 28th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

A GERMAN LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching the English, German, French and musical branches, desires a reëngagement in a nice family out of the City; terms moderate. Address Miss XAVER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLDS, INFLUENZA AND DISORDERS OF THE CHEST AND THROAT.

The Paté Pectoral and Sirop Pectoral de Nafé de Delangrenier, No. 26 rue Richelieu, Paris, are of incontestable efficacy against these disorders. Certified by the Presidents and members of the Academy of Medicine of France. May be had of FOUGERA, Chemist, No. 30 North William-st., and of JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union-square, New-York.

PARIS.—THE MAGASINS REUNIS, PLACE DU CHATEAU DEAU. An immense Palace for the sale of every description of FRENCH ARTICLES of superior quality. A vast assortment. Fixed prices marked in plain figures, the same as in the best Paris retail houses. The expenses of the purchaser reimbursed by a new system of guaranteed payments.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

THE GRAND BOULEVARD AS IT will be—splendidly illustrated—and other splendid novelties, including music. The Boulevard March in the August number of Demorest's Monthly Magazine. Ready next week. The Boulevard as it is. The July number now ready.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, (Harper's Building.) All articles at the lowest factory prices.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, Sole Manufacturer, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

TO PRINTERS.—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST. FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the very superior new brown-stone three-story corner house, with three adjoining houses on the northeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; first-class in every respect. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st. No brokers recognized.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS ON THE SOUTHEAST corner 5th-av. and 59th-sts., directly fronting the grand entrance to the Central Park, which is to be finished with elegant gateways, fountains, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIFTH-AV. ON AND BELOW Central Park. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WATERLOO-PLACE. FOR SALE,

One of the most pleasant locations in Monmouth County, N. J., near Long Branch. This place, comprising 28 acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation, together with an island of sedge of 15 acres, and 1,000 bushels of oysters now growing, is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, and near Jumping Point, where a bridge is about being erected to intersect the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, distant from railroad one mile. The improvements consist of a large two-story house, 14 rooms, well shaded, good cellar, carriage-house, barn, icehouse, &c. A quantity of young fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches and plums. For information apply to IRA SMITH, Jr., No. 368 Broadway, or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE County, Mass., the residence of the late William Pollock, comprising about 100 acres of land, situated on the eastern side of the town, upon elevated ground, commanding unobstructed views in all directions; the mansion house, begun by its late owner and just completed, is of grey limestone, three stories in height, with Mansard slated roof, very large, trimmed on two stories with black walnut and maple, including floors, staircases, wainscoting and mantles of the same woods, supplied with gas, hot and cold water throughout, thoroughly heated by steam; containing on the basement floor a kitchen, laundry, drying-room, wine cellars, store-rooms and vaults; on the first floor drawing-rooms, library, dining and breakfast rooms, butler's pantries and store-rooms; on the second and third floors over twenty bedrooms, dressing-rooms and bath-rooms and a square hall and staircase, lighted from the roof, and is in all respects built and finished in the best manner. The place contains very large and commodious coach-houses, stables and barns, and fine ice-house, a large grapery with choice vines in full bearing, and gardener's and farmer's lodges. The land contains several fine building sites, and, apart from the improvements on it, is of great and increasing value. This country-seat is unsurpassed in the State in the superior quality of its buildings, in its splendid scenery and healthful climate. For further particulars and terms apply, in Pittsfield, to HENRY COLT, SAMUEL W. BOWERMAN, JAMES RENFREW, Jr., Executors. or to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESidence at Poughkeepsie, about 1¼ miles south of the city, fronting on the Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; large brick house; all modern improvements; in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer; two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable; icehouse, filled; suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years since; 43 acres of good land, handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; drives and walks; trees planted some 16 years, and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and the surrounding country is unsurpassed. Immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street, New-York. OR,

If not sold within a few weeks, will be to let, furnished, to a private family for a term of years.

TO CAPITALISTS AND SPECULATORS—For sale 20,000 acres in West Virginia, in various size tracts; some of it has immense quantities of coal and iron ore, other portions are heavily timbered, and said to be as rich grazing land as can be found, and near one of the finest settlements in West Virginia; the tracts have recently been examined by a competent and reliable person, who will explain to all bona fide applicants; it will be sold very low. Address CHAS. SHIPLEY, No. 17 St. Paul-st., Baltimore, Md., or Dr. MAT. WALLACE, at Mill Point, Pocahontas County, West Va., who will show the land to those wishing to purchase.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AT Fordham, beautifully located on Central Bridge road, corner Valentine-av.; five minutes' walk from Fordham Depot, Harlem Railroad; house furnished or unfurnished, 13 rooms, carriage-house, &c.; three-quarters acre of land highly cultivated, well stocked with choice fruit trees, flowers, &c.; everything in perfect order; price $13,000; also, two very desirable building lots adjoining. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FURNISHED country residence near Kingsbridge, 12 miles from the City and 45 minutes by Hudson River Railroad; the house contains about ten rooms, besides basement and kitchen; abundance of shade and fruit trees, fine water, garden, barn, and all requisite outbuildings; horses, carriage, buggies, sleigh, harness, robes, &c., all complete; location very healthy and desirable; price $15,000. Apply to J. HARRAL, No. 141 Chambers-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE first-class country residence, with three or more acres of land, fully stocked with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; stables are large and convenient, and the place is in all respects replete with the conditions of rural comfort and elegance; will be sold with or without the furniture. W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, Montclair, or J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st., New-York.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY boarders wanted at a private boarding-house, Katonah, Westchester County. Address Post-office Box No. 62. Large rooms, newly fitted up; the country is unsurpassed for health, beautiful scenery, drives, &c.; 1½ hours' ride from New-York, via Harlem Railroad; ½ mile from depot. Reference—B. Travis & Co., No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN the centre of the village of Onondaga Hill, N. Y., three and a half miles from Syracuse depot; with twenty acres of good land, good buildings of all kinds, abundance of apples, plumbs, cherries, grapes and other fruits; it is known as the West Place. For full particulars inquire of F. BONNEAU, Jr., No. 176 Centre-st., N. Y., third floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW COUNtry house on Erie Railway, ten miles. Apply to H. G. BELL, No. 19 Murray-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA. POPULAR PRICES.

Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibus at station on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I., Is now open for the reception of guests.

JOSEPH B. WEAVER.

JUNE 27, 1867.

SUMMER RESORTS—EAGLE HOTEL, Patchogue, Long Island, is prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, L. I.—NOW open, beautifully located on the north point of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Bay; bathing, fishing, &c.; terms moderate. Steamer *River Queen*, from Pier No. 26 East River, at 5 o'clock P. M., stopping at the house. Send for circular. M. B. PARSONS & CO.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—This first-class house will be opened June 29 for the season. Terms reasonable.

H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

TEMPLE GROVE HOTEL, SARATOGA, N. Y.—Superior inducements to families and transient guests. Under the management of M. T. SEYMOUR. Baggagemaster and omnibuses at depot.

PETTIPAUG HOUSE, ESSEX, ON THE Connecticut River, 6 miles from the Sound. Terms moderate. Address M. A. CUMMINGS for circular.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, HANOVER-ST., BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS, has been this day dissolved. The paper business at No. 56 John-st. will hereafter be continued by A. T. CLAYTON, and the stationery business at No. 157 Pearl-st., by CHARLES H. CLAYTON, each on their separate account. Either party will sign in liquidation.

(Signed,) A. T. CLAYTON, CHARLES H. CLAYTON.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

I have this day associated with myself in business, my nephew and salesman, JAMES M. CHALMERS, under the firm name of CLAYTON & CO., and will hereafter continue the general paper business, in all its branches, of the late firm of E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS, No. 56 John-st.

A. T. CLAYTON.

The PRINTING, BLANK-BOOK and STATIONERY business of the late firm of E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS, at No. 157 Pearl-st., will be continued under the firm of CHARLES H. CLAYTON & CO., Mr. THOMAS E. GARSON having an interest in the same.

CHARLES H. CLAYTON.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

No. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of GENTIL & PHIPPS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

THEODORE GENTIL, GEO. PHIPPS.

No. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, for the purpose of transacting business as bankers and brokers in Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, exchange and mercantile paper.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM, GEORGE PHIPPS, THOS. BELKNAP, Jr.

THE FIRM OF M. K. JESUP & CO. expires this day by limitation. Either MORRIS K. JESUP or JOHN S. KENNEDY will sign in liquidation.

MORRIS K. JESUP, JOHN S. KENNEDY, JOHN CREBAR, SAMUEL A. STRANG.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

The business will be continued at No. 12 Pine-st., under the firm of M. K. JESUP & CO., by the undersigned,

MORRIS K. JESUP, JOHN CREBAR, SAMUEL A. STRANG.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st., Broadway store. Ann-st. store. Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY. Very fine large rooms, with extra light and any amount of power. Inquire on the premises, 53 and 55 Prince-st.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Oragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine, healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—FOR TWO MONTHS OR LONGER, A neat furnished cottage, containing 10 rooms; one hour from City Hall by Morris and Essex Railroad; near depot; in first-class neighborhood. Address W. DUNBAR, Box No. 1,524 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS OR LIGHT MANUfacturing purposes, four buildings on Mission-place, next to corner of North-st. Apply to CARPENTER on premises, or to RUFUS D. CASE, No. 101 Wall-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT moderate prices without board. No. 110 East 22d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMIlies can find board for the Summer on a farm at Mr. N. CHATFIELD'S, Jr. Cornwall, Orange County, N.Y. Reference is made for particulars to Mr. T. P. Cummings, No. 50 Howard-st., New-York.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT from City by New-Haven Railroad one hour, by trains leaving nearly every hour; communication by boat daily direct from the premises; house on high ground close to the shore; fine bathing, boating and fishing; location unequaled; a few airy and comfortable rooms can be secured for the Summer by immediate application to Mrs. E. C. COFFIN, No. 102 14th-st., near 4th-av., New-York; at Waterside, Rye; or to W. C. GARDNER, No. 43 White-st., New-York. Steamer *John Romer* leaves foot of Catharine-st. at 4 P. M., foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 daily, direct for the place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR Katonah, Westchester County, will let for the Summer three or four large, airy rooms, with board, to first-class boarders; a family wishing to keep horse and carriage can be accommodated; location unsurpassed; abundance of fruit on the place; references given and required. For particulars address Box No. 24 Post-office, Katonah, or Mrs. VREDENBURGH, No. 76 East 28th-st., New-York.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOME RESIdence near Peekskill, with beautiful lawns and plenty of shade, boating and fishing; would accommodate two small families with suites of rooms. Address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., or ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

TWO FAMILIES CAN HAVE BOARD for the Summer at a farmhouse about half mile from the Hudson River; terms moderate. Address Mrs. A. P. WOOLSEY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

DRY GOODS

GREAT EXHIBITION, 1867.

PARIS.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,

37, BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, 37,

OPPOSITE THE GRAND HOTEL.

SILK STUFFS,

MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &c.

PRINTED MUSLINS.

LACE.

INDIA AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES.

FANCY TISSUES.

WEDDING OUTFITS.

The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American ladies that they will find at their establishment warerooms for the immediate Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses in the first style of fashion and most elegant patterns.

DRESSES, READY-MADE AND TO MEASURE.

Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality, consequently this Company is unrivaled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway,

Are closing out the entire balance of LINEN DRESS GOODS, at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway,

Have a very complete assortment of REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS AND IRISH PILLOW LINENS, of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway,

Have a very complete assortment of IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS. ALSO, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c., of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

ELLERTON NEW MILLS COTTON FLANNELS For the Season of 1867.

The attention of the trade is specially invited to the new production for the season of 1867, sample cases of which are now ready for inspection at our store, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.

EXHIBITORS AT THE GRAND EXPOSITION.

As large Importers of CACHEMIRE SHAWLS, As Manufacturers of FRENCH LACE, As Manufacturers of BRUSSELS LACE, FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC, Nos. 82 and 84 Rue Richelieu, Nos. 32 and 34 Rue Feydeau, PARIS,

Gratefully acknowledge the very favorable support they have invariably received from American families, and beg to inform them that they have prepared, on account of the Exposition, an immense and unrivaled assortment of INDIA CACHEMIRE SHAWLS of the choicest description, brought over by the last mails from their own Manufactories at CACHEMIRE and UMRITZIR (Punjab.)

FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC beg also to invite American Ladies to visit their invaluable stock of genuine BLACK and WHITE LACE of the most recherche patterns, being their exclusive property, and from their own Manufactories at ALENCON, CAEN, BAYEUX and BRUSSELS.

The highly respectable firm of FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC is of more than 50 years' standing, and their undisputed merit both as Importers of CACHEMIRE SHAWLS and as Manufacturers of LACE of the finest texture, has been rewarded with Medals of the first-class at the London and Paris Exhibitions.

All goods marked in known cyphers, and no commission allowed to intermediate parties. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

PARIS. AU PETIT ST. THOMAS. RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35. RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE, No. 25. (Near the Exhibition Palace.)

This house, established upward of 50 years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.

In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortments of SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES, SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE, READY MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES, FURS, COTTON AND THREADSTUFF, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, RIBBONS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.

ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.

$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.

The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also traveling cases and fancy goods. Kid, silk, thread, buckskin gloves, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS—LAdies' and gentlemen's TRAVELING and TOILET BAGS, TRUNKS, BAGS, &c., of our own manufacture, JOHN CATTNACH, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,180 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, at 12 M., at Hoboken, the revenue steam-propeller CUYAHOGA.

Full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1856. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, in 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete suit of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poopcabin, wardroom, berth-deck and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has

Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.

Also, at the same time and place, the revenue steam-propeller KEWANEE.

Three years old, built of the best material, consisting of live oak, white oak, locust and cedar; copper-fastened and coppered; diagonally braced with iron, three and a half inches by one-half inch thick. Two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Has full suits of sails, standing and running rigging complete; well found in chains, anchors, hawsers, boats, &c. Two oscillating engines, 36x30 inches, with appurtenances complete. Tubular boiler, 15x12 feet, in good order, and built of the best quality charcoal iron. Composition propeller, 8 feet diameter.

Length over all, 139 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet.

Also, at the same time and place, the revenue steam propeller MIAMI.

Built of the best material, consisting of teak-wood, mahogany and live-oak and cedar, copper-fastened and coppered; two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Has full suits of sails; standing and running rigging complete; and is well found in chains, anchors, hawsers and boats. Engines, boilers and propeller of the best quality.

These vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.

Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock at Hoboken, near the sectional dock, (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them,) after Thursday, 27th June next.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1897.

Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following-described property:

25,284 pairs Machine-sewed Boots.
58,989 pairs Machine-sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Asst. Q. M. G. U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE BELONGING TO THE LATE REUBEN WITHERS, ESQ., DECEASED.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

Will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in this City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 9th day of July next, all that piece or parcel of land, with a three-story house and other buildings thereon erected, situated on the westerly side of 2d-av., No. 135, between St. Mark's-place and 9th-st.; lot 35x120 feet. Further particulars will be found in the legal advertisement in the *Journal of Commerce*.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION-SALE OF 38 YEARS' LEASE of 15 lots, with valuable bulkhead, on 13th-av., 21st and 22d sts., formerly known as the N. R. Warehousing Company.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The lease of 15 lots of land, situated on West 21st and 22d sts. and 13th-av., together with the valuable bulkhead in front thereof. The lease is from Clement C. Moore; has 17 years to run from August, 1863, at an annual ground rent of $2,075, payable quarterly, with an absolute renewal of 21 years, at an appraised ground rent, and a still further renewal of 21 years more, or improvements to be paid for.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, JULY 6,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., in Hall-st., first house north of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

HANDSOME FURNITURE BY BROOKS.

Splendid 7-octave piano, almost new; oiled walnut and painted marble-top parlor and chamber furniture; hair mattresses, feather pillows, marble-top hat-stand, lounges, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen ware, refrigerator, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN—FRIDAY, JULY 5, AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier ... 10 East River: 1,500 boxes fresh Menton Lemons. Cargo bark *Speedwell*, from Menton.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL. WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Have removed to their NEW WAREHOUSE, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c. UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844. SPRINGMEYER BROS., LATE J. H. BELTER & CO. FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE, PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS, PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS, (one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture. No. 722 Broadway, New-York. Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADIES GOLD HUNTING CASE watch in a case, July 3d, in coming on the 9 o'clock boat from Staten Island, crossing the Hamilton ferry to Brooklyn, then in the cars to Penny Bridge, and from thence to Fulton ferry and to No. 124 Maiden-Lane, New-York. Whoever will return the same to the above address to D. O. KETCHAM will be liberally rewarded.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 13.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin.....$90 00
Steerage.....40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$90 00
Steerage.....32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 27
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ.....HILLIARD.....SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 10.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 13, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER.....July 27
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS.....Aug. 10
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA.....July 3
TRIPOLI.....July 10
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, July 6.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, July 13.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, July 20.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, July 6
ERIN, HALL.....SATURDAY, July 13
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, July 20
ENGLAND, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, July 27
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN.....July 13
CHICAGO.....July 27
MINNESOTA.....Aug. 10
NEBRASKA.....Aug. 24
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....July 6
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....July 13
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY.....July 17
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....July 20
EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY.....July 24
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice.....Saturday, July 20
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden.....Saturday, August 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner.....Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, Aug. 31
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERMAN, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on July 13.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, July 6.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $212 to $263 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....June 15 | SATURDAY.....July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every alternate THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, July 11.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, July 25.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:
We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.
THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.
On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.
JUNE 27, 1867.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburg Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, July 11.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, July 18.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

MURRAY'S LINE.
Every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIPS
VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander, sails Tuesday, July 9.
LEO, DEARBORN, Commander, sails Tuesday, July 16.
Connecting at Savannah with and through rates given by Central RR. and Atlantic and Gulf RR. and Florida steamers to all points South and West. Elegant passenger accommodations.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.
REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:
SATURDAY, July 13.
SATURDAY, July 27.
Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.
The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail punctually at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 14 East River.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.
Sunday trains between Albany and Saratoga connect with People's Line Steamers, commencing June 30. Take the DREW, SATURDAY, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, arriving at Saratoga at about 9 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING. Returning, leave Saratoga at 6 P. M., in time for DEAN RICHMOND from Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,
Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent,
No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.

TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st.	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., Short Pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 1st	6½ A. M.	Monday, 1st	3½ P. M.
Tuesday, 2d	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 2d	6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 3d	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 3d	6½ A. M.
Thursday, 4th	8 A. M.	Thurday, 4th	4½ P. M.
Friday, 5th	6¾ A. M.	Thursday, 4th	4½ P. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8¼ A.M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent: T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE-stone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL AND COZZENS' DOCK.—The splendid fast steamer SUNNYSIDE, Capt. E. F. KING, leaves Pier No. 29, foot Warren-st., every afternoon at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Newburgh every morning at 6:45, arriving in New-York at 10 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA
BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips, in place of the SEA BIRD, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 5th	7 A. M.	Friday, 5th	10 A. M.
Saturday, 6th	10 A. M.	Saturday, 6th	6 P. M.
Sunday, 7th	7 A. M.	Sunday, 7th	12½ P. M.
Monday, 8th	8 A. M.	Monday, 8th	12 M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamer ANTELOPE leaves Harrison-st. Pier, North River, at 8 A. M., landing at 34th-st., for Peekskill and intermediate landings.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily. Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

Important to Tourists.

BAGGAGE or FREIGHT for Saratoga, Lake Mahopac, Lake George, Lake Champlain, the River St. Lawrence and Rapids, Manchester, Vt., and all places in Northern New-York, Vermont and Canada, and on the line of the Harlem Railroad, called for and delivered at residences. *Directions to call left at our office or sent by mail will receive prompt attention.*

NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 65 Broadway.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:
At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.
RETURNING:
EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE.—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.
THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2. Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 958 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.
☞ During July and August, commencing July 2, the steamer NEVERSINK will leave Jay-st. at 9 A. M. and pier No. 32 Duane-st. at 5:15 P. M., touching on last trip at pier No. 3, connecting with express trains direct for Long Branch. A special train will return from Long Branch at 5:25 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY OR MERCHANDISE, the handsomest pair of thoroughbred bay matched mares in this City: very fast; gentle, kind and sound. Apply to HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

WANTED—THREE SOUND AND HEAVY cart horses, with harness and coal carts; any person having the above for sale cheap can find a customer by addressing H. & J., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKaway. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

PROPOSALS.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th day of July, 1867, for the materials and labor required for the extension of the Breakwater at Burlington, Vt., viz.:

115,000 linear feet of squared hemlock timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 32 feet upward.
33,000 linear feet of squared pine timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 30 feet upward.
14,000 feet bm. of 3-inch pine plank.
25,000 feet bm. of 3-inch hemlock plank.
2,600 pounds of 8-inch wrought spike.
27,000 pounds of wrought iron wrag bolts, 1 inch in diameter, 2 feet in length, and pointed at one end.
8,500 tree-nails (elm or oak) 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter.
16,000 cubic yards of rubble-stone, in pieces varying from 15 pounds to 200 pounds, delivered in the cribs.

And for the labor involved in the construction of the Breakwater, (consisting of 6 cribs of 80 feet in length each, 30 feet wide at the base, and 30 feet wide at top, in 30 feet average depth at low water, and rising 10 feet above it,) including the framing, putting together, and putting in position of the cribs, and stated at so much per running foot of Breakwater, or so much per cubic foot, linear foot, or foot board measure of the lumber used, which amount must cover all the expenses of construction, exclusive of material.

The materials to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at such points as the undersigned, or his authorized agent, may select, and to be measured and inspected by himself, or such person as he may appoint for that purpose.

The law requires separate proposals for labor, and for each kind of material.

Plans and specifications may be obtained upon application at this office.

Alternative proposals will be received for the delivery of the whole of the above bill by the opening of navigation next spring, or for the delivery of one-fifth by the 1st of October, 1867. C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Eng'rs, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 25, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Trustees of the General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, at the office of the Superintendent, Middletown, Conn., until MONDAY, July 15, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following specified articles, viz.:

230 castiron window sash. A model sash, with specifications, can be examined at the office.

325 wooden sash, to be constructed of clear, seasoned white pine. Drawings and specifications at the office. All of the above to be delivered at the Railroad Depot, or on the Hospital Dock, Middletown, Conn., on or before the 1st day of September, 1867.

25,000 feet of Roofing Slate, dark color preferred; one-half to be delivered at Railroad Depot, or on the Hospital Dock, on or before the 1st day of September, 1867; the balance to be delivered on or before the 1st day of October, 1867. Specimens of slate are requested with each proposal.

Best quality Single American Glass:
About 3,000 ft. (no. of lights will be furnished) 6x14.
About 1,300 ft. (no. of lights will be furnished) 6x13.
300 lights, 16x20.
200 lights, 18x28.
180 lights, 16x24.
10 lights, 14x20.
64 lights, 11x16.
To be delivered on or before the 1st day of September, 1867.

Also, Roof Bolts by the pound:
500 bolts, ¾ inch, from 1 to 8 feet in length.
36 bolts, 2 inch, 10 feet in length, with heads, nuts, washers and swivels.
4 bolts, 2 inch, 20 feet long, with heads, nuts, washers, and swivels.
To be delivered on or before the 15th day of August, 1867.
Further information can be had at the office.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
A. M. SHEW, M. D., Superintendent.
Dated JUNE 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 38, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN R. RUSSELL,
MATTHIAS CLARK,
JOHN AITKIN, Jr.,
WALTER W. ADAMS,
DAVID WALKER,
Trustees of the Eighth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 3 in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
HENRY P. SEE,
JAMES HARRISON,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Trustees of the Ninth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the Furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRED C. WAGNER,
NICHOLAS SEGAR,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
WM. FISCHER,
Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN JASPER,
WM. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Primary School-house No. 31, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWD. MIEHLING,
WM. W. LYON,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
HIRAM WISNER,
THEO. TOOKER,
Trustees Eleventh Ward.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 5th of July next, for furnishing by contract the following-named musical instruments, viz.: One E flat Cornet, one B flat Cornet, three E flat Altos, two B flat Tenors, two B flat Baritones, two E flat Tubas, one Snare Drum, two pairs of Drumsticks, one Bass Drum Belt, three Bass Drum Heads, 138 inches.
The brass instruments to be upright, with rotary valves, and all to be plain but good and suitable for the purpose for which intended.
Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.
Further information can be had at this office.
The United States reserve the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid as may be deemed to the interest of the service.
Proposals must state how soon the articles can be delivered, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Gen. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, July 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the furniture of an addition to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 42, in said Ward.
Plans and specifications for said furniture can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interests to do so.
GEO. KINZER, ROBT. R. BREESE,
J. C. ACHESON, WM. McCAFFIL,
G. T. PATTERSON, Trustees 10th Ward.
Dated JUNE 26, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, July 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for new water-closets for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 35 in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWARD SCHELL,
JOSIAH LANE,
HENRY A. TAILER,
OTIS D. SWAN,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 32, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURGH HARBOR.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 27th day of July, 1867, for dredging the Harbor of Ogdensburgh, N. Y. The quantity to be removed is estimated at 50,000 (fifty thousand) cubic yards, and is supposed to be in part bowlders and coarse gravel, but mainly sand and mud. The price, which should be stated both by the hour and cubic yard, will include the removal of the dredged material to designated points. The machine should be a scoop-dredge, of the Osgood or other approved pattern.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 26, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners, for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st., from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.
By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Little Sodus Bay, N. Y.—the amount to be removed being about 40,000 (forty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.

The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.

The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard. C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Big Sodus Bay, N. Y.—the amount to be removed being about 60,000 (sixty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.

The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.

The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard. C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, July 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, in three sections:
First section—From Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street. Second section—From Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street. Third section—From One Hundredth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.
GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brev. Col. U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867; for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 24th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.
JOSEPH HOXIE.
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, comprising the 9th, 15th and 16th Wards of the City of New-York.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the List, of Valuations and Enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the Acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by Deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 17th day of June until the 13th day of July, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
The Lists herein referred to comprise the Special Taxes on Businesses, Trades and Professions, and the taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Gold Watches, Gold and Silver Plate, for the year ending May 1, 1868, and the taxes upon Incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the Lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Eighth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.
ANNUAL NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 190 5th-av., (in the rear of the Second National Bank,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on MONDAY, 24th June, and ending on SATURDAY, 20th July, for the receipt of said taxes, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon incomes, billiard tables, carriages, plate, watches and licenses.
The number of taxpayers in this District is so great that much trouble and delay will be avoided by early payments. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
THOS. E. SMITH, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY BUSINESS to transact with the estate of ROB'T MARCHER, deceased, and especially in matters affecting patent rights, rents, royalties, payments or purchases, &c., will apply at No. 449 West 26th-st., or to WILLIAM S. CARMAN, Stuyvesant Bank, No. 744 Broadway, New-York City.
REBECCA A. MARCHER, Executrix.
JOHN LANE, Executor.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF BUILDINGS, STORES AND COMBUSTIBLES,
FIREMEN'S HALL, No. 127 MERCER ST., July 3, 1867.
ALL PERSONS KNOWING OF THE storage of any combustible matter, in violation of chapter 873 of the Laws of New-York for 1866, are requested to report the same to Commissioner MONMOUTH B. WILSON, in charge of this Bureau, for abatement on prosecution.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IGLESIA DE SANTIAGO.—TODOS LOS DOmingos a las dos de la tarde la mencionada Iglesia celebra su culto en español, en la Capilla de la Trinidad, calle veinticinco al oeste, cerca de Broadway. El Rector de ella Presbítero Enrique C. Riley de Santiago de Chile, predica el sermon. Lo que se participa al público convidandolo cordialmente. Los asientos son gratis.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL! DELIGHTFUL! COOL!
The renowned LILLIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his beautiful wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON,
COMMODORE NUTT,
the famous $30,000 Nutt, and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
the Elfin Queen,
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS ever known on the face of the Globe, will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room in a
VARIETY OF FASCINATING PERFORMANCES.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2¾, EVENING AT 8,
After which the Dramatic Company will perform the great Revolutionary Drama of
THE SONS OF FREEDOM,
To be seen at all hours:
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 230 POUNDS;
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
3 LIVING ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with a YOUNG.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

T. Maguire and Prof Risley.....Managers
FRIDAY, JULY 5,
Complimentary Testimonial
to the
Little Champion,
"ALL RIGHT,"
And last night but one of the
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE.
MATINEE—SATURDAY, JULY 6, at 2 o'clock.
All bills against Maguire & Risley's Japanese Troupe must be presented at the box-office of the Academy on Saturday, July 6.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
THIS EVENING,
AND
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE NEW IRISH DRAMA,
In three acts and a prologue, written expressly for
MR. DAN BRYANT,
by Messrs. Hy. Morford and John Brougham, entitled
THE BELLES OF SHANDON.
Which will be produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, and a cast embracing the whole strength of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the New Nautical National Drama,
BRITISH NEUTRALITY,
BRITISH NEUTRALITY,
BRITISH NEUTRALITY,
Which was received last evening with the most unqualified enthusiasm by a
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCE.
THE BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
MR. BAKER'S DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
AND THE WONDERFUL EFFECTS.
THE WRECK of the IRON-CLAD PRIVATEER.
ALL SUCCESSFUL BEYOND ANTICIPATION.
BRITISH NEUTRALITY AGAIN TO-NIGHT.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

EXCURSIONS.

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSION TO
PERTH AMBOY AND KEYPORT,
Touching each way at
ELIZABETHPORT, UNION, ROSSVILLE AND TOTTENVILLE.
The favorite Steamer
WM. HARRISON,
On and after July 5, will leave foot of BARCLAY-ST. (South side) daily (Sundays excepted) at 8½ o'clock. In returning, will leave Keyport at 4½ o'clock P. M.
Excursion tickets to Keyport, 60 cents; excursion tickets to Perth Amboy and intermediate landings, 40 cents.
Single passage at regular rates.
Freight taken at regular rates.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.
The steamer NAUSHON, Capt. E. T. WILSON, will commence her regular trips to Coney Island and Fort Hamilton on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburgh, at 10, and 2; Broome-st. at 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip at 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, (lower side,) at 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., Brooklyn, at 11 and 3 o'clock, connecting with the North River boat from Coney Island.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3¼ P. M.

TO CONEY ISLAND AND THE OCEAN—Cross Fulton, Wall, South or Hamilton Ferries, take cars to Greenwood, which connect with steam passenger cars "to the beach," stopping at Bath, New-Utrecht and way stations. Fare 20 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICnics, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART capable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; will be found a respectful, neat and economical servant, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 21 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Either City or country

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress, or would do fine washing and ironing and assist in the chamberwork; is not afraid of work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker; will assist with the washing; would like to go in the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a respectable married female; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 268 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, by a respectable married woman; can give reference. Apply at No. 315 East 8th-st.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN GOING OUT OF the City wishes to procure a situation for his man as coachman; he is perfectly steady, and understands his business; he is a valuable man to any person needing his services. Call for W. P. E., No. 26 East 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom with a gentleman in this City, with rooms for wife and one child; wife first-class dressmaker; both will be found excellent servants; City reference. Address C. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener, with good references; understands his business and can milk, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address WILLIAMS, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, Lynn & Co.'s.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced single man who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; very best City references; will make himself useful. Address H. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has long experience in the care of horses, carriages and harness; can give the best City and country references, and willing to make himself useful. Address E. D., No. 41 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN. A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Call for two days, No. 17 South William-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

ALL WANTING COACHMEN, GROOMS GARDENERS, WAITERS, FOOTMEN WATCHMEN, AND ALL MALE HELP CAN BE SUPPLIED FREE of CHARGE, thus saving the TROUBLE, EXPENSE and annoyance of advertising, &c.; we study to please. No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 10. Vacancies always open for parties wanting employment.

HELP WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York, and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Lucrative contracts to successful agents. Instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND ENGINEERS.

LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.
THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

BRAIDING MACHINES WANTED—20-16 Traveler Braiding Machines. Those having them in good condition will please address Box No. 16 Station E, New-York, stating whose make and where they may be seen.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ONE NEW 25-HORSE power engine and boiler, never used.
STAVELESS BARREL CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 5,
TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes.
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, July 6,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 1, AND DURING THE WEEK,
The Sensational French Drama,
LE AUBERGISTE.
Principal characters by Messrs. Albaugh, Mestayer, Daly, Evans, Miller, Mrs. Berrell, Misses Nelson, Monk, McClellan, &c.
GRAND MATINEE
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, 2 P. M.
Admission 30 cents, children 15 cents.
THURSDAY, July 4—GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MISS KATE FISHER.
THREE FAST MEN.
GREAT MINSTREL SCENE.
SINGING AND DANCING.
ADOPTED CHILD and KISS IN THE DARK.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Admission 50 cents.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 5, 1867
Farewell Benefit of LUCILLE WESTERN.
ATONEMENT; OR, THE CHILD STEALER.
FRIDAY—FAREWELL WESTERN MATINEE.
ONLY CHILD-STEALER MATINEE.
MONDAY—JULIA DEAN.

FRENCH THEATRE. ARABS—TO-NIGHT.
Every EVENING, and last Matinee SATURDAY.
The Arabs in their splendid performances and OAMPOMANES BROS. on the Trapez, with Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL in "To Oblige Benson." Admission 50 cents; boxes reserved, 50 cents extra.

TERRACE GARDEN.—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIPP BERNET.....Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
(Under his personal direction.)
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, July 5, at 8
1. March, "Jubilee".....Welker.
2. Overture, "Masaniello".....Auber.
3. Waltz, "Buergersinn," (new).....Strauss.
4. Selection, "Dinorah," (new).....Meyerbeer.
5. Overture, "Jessonda".....Spohr.
6. Andante from the Fifth Symphony.....Beethoven.
7. Tarantelle, with Flute and Clarionet obligato, (new).....Saint Saens.
Messrs. SIEDLER and BOEHM.
8. March of Victory, "Non Fels zum Meer," (new).....Liszt.
9. Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini.
10. Polka Mazurka, "Frauenhers," (new).....Strauss.
11. "The Standard Bearer".....Lindpainter.
Messrs. DIETZ and LETSCH.
12. Gallop, "Lafayette".....Muller.
CONDUCTOR.....THEODORE THOMAS.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

MUSICAL.

AMERICAN PIANOS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
have been awarded, at the Paris Exposition, by the Emperor Napoleon, July 1, 1867, the
GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR
and decoration of the
LEGION OF HONOR,
as a testimonial of the superiority of their instruments over all others at the Exposition.
WAREROOMS, NO. 652 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 835 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS FOR a family of seven; also, for lady and gentleman or three single gentlemen; also, back parlor; pleasantly situated in the City of Newburgh, on the Hudson; references exchanged; for terms, &c., apply immediately. Address Mrs. JANE YOUNG, No. 2 Chambers-st., Newburgh, N. Y.

GOLD MEDAL, STAR AND CROWN SCALE PIANOS, in elegant double, round, carved rosewood cases; unsurpassed for delicacy of touch, purity and brilliancy of tone, at very low prices, by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

PIANO-FORTES.—NINETEEN SECONDhand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

40 SECOND-HAND PIANOS FROM $75 TO $300. Also new pianos and organs to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS,
No. 8 Union-square.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICal Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery. Circular embracing her valuable remedies will be sent free on receipt of postage stamp.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

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CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

(Continued from First Page.)

mainder of the day and evening in dancing and kindred amusements, which were kept up until a late hour.

Fires.

At 6 o'clock on Wednesday night a fire occurred in W. S. Hunt & Son's carpenter-shop, No. 330 West Twenty-first-street, caused by some shavings catching fire from the boiler furnace. Damage trifling.

About midnight of Wednesday a fire broke out on the roof of No. 62½ Spring-street, occupied as a drug-store and dwelling by Maurice Witz, the flames being caused by fireworks. Damage slight. Fully insured.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered by Officer Nealis in the fish and fruit store of Lewis & Brown, No. 42 Front-street, running through to Nos. 16 and 18 Coenties-slip. The flames spread with rapidity, and by the time the firemen were at work the interior of the building was all on fire, resulting in a damage of $20,000 on the stock of Lewis & Brown; fully insured in City companies. Messrs. Woodruff & Robinson, of No. 44 Front-street and Nos. 11 and 14 Coenties-slip, sustained a loss of $5,000 by water; insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the awning in front of No. 191 Greenwich-street, occupied by J. McCaffil & Co. as a cigar-store, caught fire from some fire-crackers thrown upon it, being entirely destroyed. Damage $50.

At 10:30 o'clock another fire was discovered on the roof of the dwelling-house, No. 144 Elizabeth-street, being caused by fireworks. Damage trifling.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the upper part of the tenement-house, No. 138 Mulberry-street, the result of fire-crackers, but was immediately extinguished, the damage being trifling.

The alarm at 1:30 o'clock was for an occurrence exactly parallel in all respects to the above, at No. 264 Rivington-street.

At 1:45 o'clock the roof of the residence of Randolph Bergmann, No. 263 West Fifty-first-street, took fire from fire-crackers. It was extinguished with a loss of $25. Insured for $12,000 in the New-Amsterdam.

At 2 o'clock the dwelling, No. 190 Varick-street, took fire by fire-crackers lodging under the shingles. Soon extinguished and damage trifling.

At 2:15 o'clock a fire occurred in the shoe-store, corner of Grand and Orchard streets. It was extinguished with two pails of water.

At 4:40 o'clock an alarm was rung for a fire at No. 405 Broome-street. This was another roof fire, and although it made little headway in No. 405, it crept under the eaves to No. 407 Broome-street, so that both buildings were about equally damaged, both slightly, and principally by water. Mr. Pramagiove, occupant of No. 407, was damaged about $200. Insured in the Pacific for $2,500. The occupants of No. 405 were absent on an excursion, and particulars could not be gained.

At 9 o'clock in the evening a fire was discovered on the roof of the tenement house No. 241 Mulberry-street, caused by fire-crackers. Extinguished before any damage was done.

At the same hour and from the same cause a fire broke out in the coal office in 2d avenue, near 33d-street. No damage.

At 9:30 o'clock the roof of the dwelling No. 117 Elizabeth-street, and from the universal cause. The damage was slight.

At 9:37 o'clock a slight fire occurred at No. 249 West 39th-street, occupied as a dwelling house, from fire-crackers. It was extinguished before much damage was done.

At 9:15 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the candy and paper store of William Valfer, No. 608 Second-avenue, having been caused by the explosion of fireworks in the store window. Damage to the stock and fixtures $800; insured for $600. In the hat-store of David Sarfati, next door, the stock was damaged by water to the amount of $800; insured. Wm. Wetterstrom, the occupant of the second floor of No. 608, sustained a loss of $200, and the building was damaged to the extent of $200; both fully insured.

At 11:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the stable No. 18 Pearl-street, occupied by Andrew Stephens. There was but little damage.

At about 9 o'clock, while a Mr. Green and family, living at No. 1,016 Third-avenue, were amusing themselves with fireworks, a spark fell into a box containing fireworks, which exploded. The premises were set on fire and damaged to the amount of $150 before the flames were extinguished, and the daughter, Emily Green, 7 years old, was badly burned.

Mass Convention of the Friends of Universal Suffrage—Speeches by Judge Culver, Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Others.

The friends of universal suffrage in South Salem, Westchester County, and neighboring towns, celebrated yesterday, by holding a mass Convention, at Lake Waccabuc, a charming locality, situated at a distance of about four miles from Goldensbridge Station, on the Harlem Railroad. Not less than 1,500 persons, including both sexes, assembled on the occasion. Not a small number of those present came from New-York City, a special car having been provided by the Railroad Company to convey them to and from the station. It was announced that Henry Ward Beecher would be present and address the meeting, but for some unaccountable reason that gentleman did not appear, much to the disappointment of those on the ground. Hon. John J. Studwell, of Brooklyn, the principal manager of the meeting, Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and some others left this City for the lake on Wednesday night, and took quarters at the Waccabuc House, where they were handsomely entertained by the affable proprietor, Mr. M. R. Mead. Connected with South Salem, it will be remembered, are many historical associations, not the least of which are the facts of its being the place from which Major Andre, when captured, addressed a letter to Gen. Washington informing him of his identity and mission; also as being the abode, for forty years, of Mr. Bishop, an erratic character, who was driven from Long Island by the British at the time of the revolution. Yesterday the people commenced arriving at the lake at an early hour in the morning, but it was not till after 1 o'clock that the meeting was convened. A stand for speakers and reporters had been erected, and benches provided for accommodations for sitting.

Among those noticed in the assemblage were Hon. John J. Studwell, of Brooklyn; Joseph Carpenter, of Mamaroneck; Mrs. Dr. Lozier, of New-York; Hon. Daniel Hunt, of Lewisboro; Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Cross River; Hon. James Williamson, of Sing Sing; Miss Mary E. Gage, of Lambertville, N. J.; Mott Underhill, of Yorktown; William Howe, of North Salem; Joseph Barrett, Esq., and Dr. Shore, of Bedford; Francis Lawrence, of New-Haven, Conn., and others of greater or less note.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Edward Lawrence, President of the South Salem Equal Rights Association. After prayer by Rev. George L. Smith, Miss Susan B. Anthony read the Declaration of the Mothers of 1848. She prefaced the reading by stating that the declaration was adopted by the members of the first Woman's Convention ever held, which was at Seneca, N. Y., in the year mentioned.

The first speaker introduced was Judge Culver.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE CULVER.

He commenced by referring to the circumstances which led to the framing of the Declaration of Independence, and said he stood that day as did the traveler who liked to review in memory the scenes through which he had passed. They owed it to the rising generation to impress the events which they celebrated deeply in their hearts. They should not be inattentive to the day for various patriotic reasons, and it was the duty of the nation to prove to the world that it had not forgotten the circumstances and events which called forth that and similar gatherings. The speaker then alluded in glowing terms to the acts of Lafayette, and paid a fitting tribute to his earnest and active sympathy in behalf of American freedom. He then referred to the fact that the meeting was the first of its character since the passing away of the last soldier of the Revolution, which event took place in Saratoga in January last. His next point was an interpretation of the words of the Constitution—he claiming that the words life, liberty and rights in that document were meant for the benefit of women as well as men. The term was generic, and had reference to the whole human race. Jefferson declared that all just governments was founded by the consent of the governed, and he (the speaker) maintained that no republican government could be established where one-half of the people were deprived of the right of assisting to frame the laws. Certainly, the Revolution never would have succeeded had it not been for the women. The record of their work was clearly and plainly written on the pages of history. The speaker then related several incidents which occurred during the late war, in which the patriotism of women was fully set forth, and averred that he was wholly committed to the good cause of securing to woman a voice in affairs pertaining to the conduct of the Government.

ADDRESS OF MRS. E. CADY STANTON.

Mrs. Stanton was the next speaker. She dilated to some extent on the injustice of taxation without representation. No law was so powerful as one having a direct appeal to a man's pocket, and it had been decided that the one without the other was tyranny. Miss Anthony and herself had just been to the Convention at Albany. Horace Greeley had asked her if she was in favor of having women on juries. She answered yes, that it was the right of women to hold that office. As to the matter of women going to war, she maintained that the bullet and the ballot did not necessarily go together. Clergymen and Quakers had been exempted, and why should not women be exempted. However, it had been amply proved that women had done quite as much as men in bringing war to a successful issue. She was of the opinion that not one of the members of the Convention served in the late war. She objected in round terms to the theory of Horace Greeley that paupers should be deprived of the franchise, and appealed to the women of Westchester County to send to Mr. Greeley a written remonstrance against any attempt to place their sex on a level with the paupers of the land. She did not believe in class or cast representation of any kind, and if Mr. Greeley's views were practically carried out, such representation would surely be the result. It had been stated that there must be a head to every family, and if women were allowed to vote, a recognized head would be out of the question. In answer she would say that in many cases it would be far better for the family if the head consisted of a woman, and recited several incidents in which the sagacity and presence of mind of women saved her husband and the entire family from sudden destruction.

Before introducing the next speaker, the Chairman stated that a collection would be taken to defray the expenses of the occasion, and read the names of the gentlemen who had been appointed to serve as a Finance Committee.

Miss Anthony hoped the ladies of Westchester County would act on the suggestion of Mrs. Stanton, and send a petition to the Albany Convention in favor of striking the word "men" from the Constitution and inserting "person."

ADDRESS OF CHARLES LENOX REMOND.

Mr. Remond, (colored,) having been introduced, said he trusted in the changes now being made with reference to government to produce the results which were desired by the adherents of equal suffrage. He believed that it was being rapidly discovered that white women were borrowing ideas from the colored, and spoke of the present style of short hair as one proof of his assertion. It was the custom of white artists, in painting the devil, to give him a black countenance, but in Africa the natives represented him in white. He did not know but that the white artists were right, but when the doctors disagree, to whom should they apply for a decision? He would connect his remarks with the great progressive movement now going on, and he believed, as did Mr. Greeley, that when the women made up their minds to carry out the principles for which they contended they would not fail. By way of diversion, the speaker read an Irish petition which he had copied from the original in 1840, and which was a curious mixture of inconsistencies, and thought it was a pretty fair sample of many of the acts passed by some of the State Legislatures on the question of suffrage.

It had been said that the negro was an imitative being. He hoped they would not imitate the whites in any of their vices. He would say to the farmer as well as the manufacturers, that they should help to roll on the cry of suffrage that tends to elevate civilization. This they owed to the world, their name, and their profession, and he trusted the hour was not far distant when the cry that "I am an American citizen" would act as did the cry "I am a Roman citizen," in ancient times.

Miss Anthony then read a letter from Lucy Stone, in which that lady regretted her inability to attend the meeting in consequence of other engagements. She also stated that it was the intention of Miss Anna E. Dickinson to have been present, but that lady discovered at a late hour that she could not attend and perform certain duties which she had planned for herself at another section of the country.

Miss Anthony next read a series of resolutions, in which the women of the country were urged to appeal to Congress to enact a law to force the several States to insert in their Constitutions an article giving suffrage to their sex, and in which Horace Greeley was denounced for the report he had presented to the State Convention in regard to the matter of equal rights. The resolutions were put to a vote and decided carried, only one man on the ground voting in the negative. Considerable merriment was caused at his refusing to give his name.

On the platform were several packages of John Stuart Mill's recent speech on human suffrage, which were distributed gratuitously to the people.

The speeches were listened to with marked attention throughout, and elicited frequent applause.

At 4 o'clock the meeting was adjourned *sine die*, every one present seeming highly gratified with the proceedings of the day.

CELEBRATIONS ELSEWHERE.

Disappointment at Poughkeepsie.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, July 4.

Extensive preparations had been made for a celebration here to-day for the benefit of the fund for the erection of a soldiers' monument. The programme, however, was only partially carried out, owing to a severe thunder-storm which came up about 3 o'clock and lasted four hours.

Thousands of people had assembled from the surrounding country, and were greatly disappointed. There was to have been a large procession composed of military companies, civic societies, trades unions, &c., a balloon ascension and fire-works in the evening. The rain, however, prevented the fulfilment of the promises held out.

Military and Civic Parade in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, July 4.

The 4th of July celebration in this city has been a very successful and extensive affair, and was witnessed by many thousands of people. The procession in the morning included the two military companies of the city, the returned veterans, under command of Maj.-Gen. James Barnes, several bands of music, and the various trade representative societies of the city. The procession of the trades included every establishment of any importance in the city, and the whole display was very interesting. Gov. Bullock delivered an eloquent oration in the City Hall, of three-quarters of an hour in length, on the "War of Vindication," clearly and forcibly discussing the lessons and results of the war. He was heartily cheered during the progress of the oration and at its close. In the afternoon, a dinner party to the Governor was given at the Massasoit House by some of the prominent citizens.

The six-oared boat race on the Connecticut was won by the *J. F. Tapley*; 3 miles in 19:15.

The double-team trotting match was won by *Lady Plunkett* and mate; best time 2.49. The best time on the course during the afternoon was made by M. J. Galivan's "*Black Dave*," in 2:45¼.

A Great Day in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 4.

Up to 2 o'clock to-day the weather was oppressively hot, the thermometer reaching 90°. At that time a fierce tornado of wind, driving clouds of dust, accompanied with heavy thunder and a sprinkling of rain, passed over the city, a few miles south and west of Boston. A considerable hail fell, but not enough to cause damage. The celebration of Independence passed off with unusual quiet, and with much less influx of country people than heretofore. The municipal programme was mainly carried out. The procession of the firemen was the most imposing feature of the day. Rev. Mr. Hepworth delivered the oration. Heavy showers during the evening prevented the illumination of the Common.

Celebration at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, July 4.

The Fourth has passed very quietly, being the first anniversary of the great fire. India-crackers and fire-works were almost totally dispensed with. Salutes were fired and bells rung, morning, noon and sunset. An oration was delivered at Congress-square Church by Rev. E. C. Bolles, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence and President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. There was no procession. A game of base-ball was played between the Fraternity Club of Boston and the Eon Club of this city; the latter beat. The score stood 37 to 28. A game was also played by the Upton Club of Boston and the Athletics of Portland; Athletics won. Score, 24 to 22.

The Fourth in Rutland.

RUTLAND, Vt., Thursday, July 4.

The firemen's muster to-day at this place was attended by eighteen companies from New-York, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont. Fountain Engine, of Brattleboro, Vt., took the first prize, $300; Mazeppa, of Fitchburgh, Mass., the second prize, and Geyser, of Ashburnham, Mass., the third prize.

A severe thunder-storm occurred about noon, and four persons were struck by lightning; two of them are not expected to recover.

Negro Celebration at Richmond—Military Order.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 4.

Business was generally suspended to-day. The negro societies paraded in full force. A large congregation of negroes, including the Sunday-school children, was addressed on Capital-square this morning by Gov. Pierpoint in a speech full of practical advice. He also made short speeches to each of the societies as they passed the Governor's mansion.

The County Court having failed to adjourn, received the following at 10 o'clock, the hour for assembling:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, July 4, 1867.

To the Justices of the County Court of Henrico:

To-day being the ninety-first anniversary of the independence of the United States, and certain witnesses summoned before your Court having expressed a desire to avail themselves of the privileges of celebrating the day, the Major-General directs that you adjourn your Court until to-morrow, the 5th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. L. RATHBONE, A. A. G.

At noon the military fired a salute of thirty-seven guns.

A Hot Day in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 4.

The Fourth of July was quietly celebrated, on account of the excessive heat. There were less than the usual number of fires. Some six or eight persons were sunstruck.

Temperance Celebration in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 4.

The day was celebrated by the temperance societies with procession and speeches, and by the Association of the Oldest Inhabitants with reading the Declaration of Independence and an oration. The only military parade was that of the Colored Zouaves. There was a large number of picnics and steamboat excursions, and all the public offices were closed and salutes were fired by the Government authorities.

The Day at Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, July 4.

The Fourth of July was observed throughout the Carolinas. Salutes were fired at sunrise, noon and sunset. At Charleston all business places closed at sunrise. The public buildings and the ships in the harbor were decorated with flags. The colored societies paraded the streets, displaying flags in profusion. At noon their procession passed in review in front of Gen. Sickles' residence. The national airs were played and enthusiastic cheers given for the General. A State dinner was given this evening to Gen. Sickles by Gov. Orr, at which many distinguished persons were present. The festivities closed with a grand promenade concert, an illumination and fireworks at the Citadel, at which the civil functionaries, officers of the army and navy, and a large number of citizens were present.

Fortress Monroe and Norfolk.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, July 4.

To-day business has been entirely suspended. A large Republican meeting was held in Norfolk, and Frederick Douglass, Esq., and other prominent speakers addressed it. Great enthusiasm was manifested. A display of fireworks occurred to-night, and was witnessed by a large number of visitors from a distance.

The Holiday at Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, July 4.

Business has been generally suspended, and a large number of people have gone on excursions by railroad and steamers. The United States gunboat *Senape* and revenue-cutter *Moccasin* are covered with flags and streamers, and the American flag is displayed from the shipping and public buildings.

Observance of the Day at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 4.

Business has been suspended and the day generally observed as a holiday. It passed off very quietly. The military paraded through the principal streets this morning, and a national salute was fired from the foot of Canal-street. The newspaper and military offices, and the various public and private buildings, were decorated with flags. The foreign consulate displayed their respective national colors. Those of Austria and Prussia were draped in mourning. Many holiday excursions left the city this morning, and the streets were crowded with promenaders.

Wendell Phillips on the Fourth of July.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard, this week.

Independence Day! The ninety-second of those held famous. Nearly a century since the nation stood up among its fellows. How have we used that century? Like a just-emancipated boy, intoxicated with freedom and strength, laughing at obstacles, careless how much evil he does or how much sin he commits. Only within half a dozen years have we sobered down to a serious effort to fulfill the great pledge that, under our rule, all men shall be free and equal.

Could we limit this pledge to men, probably the century will not close without its being accomplished; but its essence and true meaning includes both sexes, and we shall never be able to bind the great Declaration, like a frontlet, on unblushing brows, while woman is disfranchised. We get manhood equality and representative government from the Church; woman's equality in political life—herself man's fellow and comrade there—we ought to have brought from those German woods whence we issued on our way to world-wide empire. Feudalism stamped out this custom under its mailed heel; and, following this iron rule, a civilization brought from the Mediterranean—Roman, Greek and Jewish—seemed to bury out of sight forever this just and wholesome law. But the vitality of our race and blood outlives all imported customs. Slowly, through feudal mail and the debasing one-half-ness of Oriental civilization, crops out again the old German habit—woman man's fellow and comrade everywhere. After sixty generations, and 4,000 miles distant from the cradle, the old features reappear. Many years will not elapse before another visitor may record, as Cæsar did, that "on all grave matters they take counsel with women." Then July 4 may be hailed for Liberty Day as truly as Independence Day, and no thoughtful man will need, as now, to hang his head when the great Declaration is read on this anniversary.

But this Fourth day of July will be renowned above its fellows. To-day assembles the Great Council of the Nation, in extra session, to see "that the Republic receives no harm." Let us hope they will inaugurate such a policy as will reassure all men. Break up the landed aristocracy of Rebeldom, and create millions of small holdings—the only sufficient basis of the ballot-box. Timid men fear this will exasperate the rebels. They hate us as bitterly as they can already. Nothing we do can increase this hate. The mothers are teaching their children to hate us. Nothing we can do will give this hate longer life than such teachings insure. Confiscation does not increase such hate. Confiscation only disarms it. If you cannot convert your enemy, it is wise to take away his arms. This confiscation does.

Sweep out of the way, by express declaration and enactment, all these shams and spectres of pretended State Governments.

Increase, if necessary, the military force at the South. Let no village, however distant, no man, however obscure, be able to escape its all-present control.

Propose such amendments to the Federal Constitution as shall render needless this vigilant supervision of, and vexatious interference with, State laws relating to the negro race.

By appropriate clauses, cut down State sovereignty to such small dimensions as shall leave no ground for race-hatred and class-legislation to stand upon.

All these measures are needed in order that wholesome laws may have free course to run. But the breakwater against which Congressional action beats in vain is not the South. Dismayed, although embittered, the South left to itself would be on its knees. The Traitor in the White House is the Nation's obstacle and the Rebel's hope.

Unless Congress deliberately intends to waste the next two years, and risk defeat in 1868, it will impeach and remove the inveterate and besotted rebel, and relieve us from the incubus of him and his Cabinet. We venture the assertion that leading men in the Republican Party see the necessity of this, and if they refuse to do it, the sole reason will be fear of harm to that party—a fear which no evidence justifies—a risk trifling beyond adequate description, unless their conduct makes it otherwise.

Of course, we do not mean that you can safely impeach or successfully resist the President if the nation is to follow the sad and disgraceful example of Massachusetts. What a chapter of absurdities! An institution—Freemasonry—illegal in Massachusetts—its very existence a lie—invites a member's presence at its unholy rites. What right has the Governor of Massachusetts to add dignity to such scenes?

Yet State officials and city officials crowd to give importance to the occasion. A Federal Senator adds his indorsement. The President of Harvard College, of course, appears. The chief of the clergy (wheresoever the carcass is, there will the "vultures" be gathered together) contribute their support. Think of Seward, the first stone of whose fame was the profession of Anti-Masonry, sharing in such a journey!

I know the excuse—the office, as Shakespeare tells us, even "a dog's obeyed in office." I scoff at the excuse. When the President travels, as President, magistrates may be bound in etiquette, to notice him. But even then I commend to Senators and Governors the high-toned orders of Secretary Welles. Alas, that they fall beneath even his standard! Waiving this, I contend that when Andrew Johnson (not the President) travels as a Free Mason, to be present at illegal rites in Massachusetts, there is no need or pretence of excuse for magistrates to notice him. When these men wake up to find how much added obstinacy Andrew Johnson has carried home from this occasion and how much popular opposition to him has been dulled by such a Massachusetts welcome, they will recognize their folly and their sin.

Men talk of an extra session to last only a few days—just to stop the leak Stanbery has made in the Military Bill and then adjourn. That he may make another flaw and thus necessitate another session, I suppose? Some hundred years ago Boston made a by-law that no negro should walk the streets at night without a lantern. All negroes carried lanterns, empty. The fathers met again and enacted that the lanterns should have candles. They did thenceforth, but not lighted. Again the fathers met and ordered lanterns with lighted candles; and so accomplished their intent—a story of legal evasion not wholly unlike one the *Spectator* records.

Does Congress mean to follow this example, meeting as often as one flaw is invented; adjourning when it is remedied, to wait for another attack on its legislation, and so drawl on? While enemies construe and execute its laws Congress cannot safely adjourn. No need to increase our army at the South if only Congress will remain in session. While Johnson holds the White House, Congress must encamp in the Capitol. Members may be mustered out, or have leave of absence when the White House surrenders or is cleansed. Not until then.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A Train Thrown from the Track of the Western Railroad.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, July 4.

A freight train on the Western Railroad, containing a large quantity of fireworks, *en route* for the celebration in this city, was thrown from the track near Charleston last night by obstructions maliciously placed in its way. The train was completely wrecked, and many of the fireworks destroyed. The Railroad Company offer $1,000 reward for the arrest of the person who placed the obstructions on the track.

Shooting Affair in Boston—A Servant Girl Killed.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 4.

This morning a young married man named Edward A. Walsh, boarding at No. 188 Purchase-street, shot Ellen Sweeney, a domestic in the family, killing her instantly. Walsh was arrested. He says it was accidental.

A CAR ACCIDENT.—At about 10 o'clock last night Anderick Handerberg, 30 years of age, residing at No. 2 West-street, attempted to get on the front platform of a car on the Belt-road, in Front-street, near Dover, but slipped and fell, the car running over him and fracturing both legs. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

The Great Trot Between Ethan Allen and Running Mate and Dexter in Harness, at Morristown, N. J.—Ethan Allen the Winner—Time 2:20 1-2, 2:20 1-4, 2-20.

The announcement of a purse of $3,500 for a race of mile heats, best three in five, given by the Morris County, N. J., Agricultural Association, and to be contended for by the world famous fast trotting horses *Dexter* in harness and *Ethan Allen* with a running mate, on the half-mile track belonging to the Society, at Morristown, N. J., attracted a large assemblage of the lovers of fast trotting in New-Jersey as well as of the Empire City to witness it. In the previous match between these horses on the Fashion Course, L. I., a fortnight ago, the trotting world was electrified when *Ethan Allen* and mate in the first heat, struck off four seconds from his own previously unparalleled record of 2:19 with a running mate, by trotting the mile in *two minutes and fifteen seconds*, and in the second heat, doing it in *two minutes and sixteen seconds*. The magnitude of the purse offered by the Morris County Association, ($2000 for the first, and $1,500 for the second horse) inducted Mr. Fawcett, the owner of *Dexter*, to try conclusions a second time with the redoubtable little stallion and his running companion, and the result of their contest will be found fully detailed below.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company run two special, in addition to their ordinary trains, from this City to Morristown, and both were well patronized. The track, which is delightfully located about two miles from the town, is a half-mile one, constructed about three years ago, and by no means favorable for the making of very fast time, the turns being abrupt and the homestretch on a descent. It was, however, in capital going order, and the attendance was good, between two and three thousand persons paying admission to the grounds. The betting was in favor of the team, at the odds of $100 to $50, and notwithstanding the persevering eloquence of Johnson, the pool auctioneer of this city, the speculation was far from brisk, and principally confined to New-Yorkers. Dan Mace, of course, drove *Ethan* and his running mate *Charlotte F.*; while Budd Doble drove *Dexter*. Both horses looked in the perfection of condition, and the expectation of a magnificent race was fully realised.

FIRST HEAT—*Dexter* had the pole, and about half a length the best of the send off. Rounding the first turn *Ethan* broke, and, amid great cheering, *Dexter* passed him, and led three lengths at the quarter pole in 34¼ seconds. Rapidly and surely did the team diminish the lead, when *Ethan* again struck a trot, and as they passed the score on the first half mile in 1:09, the team was a neck in front. Gradually drawing away, *Ethan* and mate were an open length ahead at the three-quarter pole, and, although *Dexter* worked with wonderful resolution and speed, he was beaten by that distance as they crossed the score, the time of the team being 2:20½.

SECOND HEAT—No betting. An excellent start was effected without any delay. At the first turn *Ethan* led a length and a half, but at the quarter-pole *Dexter* was on his wheels; the time to this point being 33½ seconds. Gamely did the little white-legged wonder struggle for the lead, but despite his efforts, an open length still separated them at the half-mile score, reached in 1:08. At the turn *Dexter* left his feet and Mace, with his trotter and runner, opened a gap of three lengths, which he maintained throughout, winning the heat by that distance in 2:20¼.

THIRD HEAT.—*Dexter* got half a length the best of the send off, and when *Ethan* broke at the first turn, and the little Hambletonian passing him, assumed a strong lead, the cheering was tremendous, as it looked as if the heats were going to be broken. At the quarter-pole *Dexter* led six lengths in 34 seconds, and many thought that Mac would never recover the lost ground, and would not try for the heat. But that skillful and resolute driver well knew the speed and powers of his horses, and he made a vigorous effort to overtake his opponent. Steadily but surely the tremendous burst of speed that his team exhibited told; for he gained at every stride, and as they passed the score on the first half-mile, only half a length separated them. At the turn Mace's team were at *Dexter's* head; for a few seconds they were even, and then the resistless speed of the team carried them to the front, and although *Dexter* made a splendid struggle every yard of the way, he was beaten to the score by a length in 2:20. The time of the three—seven minutes and three-quarters of a second—is extraordinarily fast, when it is considered that the track was a half-mile one, and not by any means a fast course.

SUMMARY.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Half-mile Course, Thursday, July 4. Purse $3,500, ($2,000 to the winner and $1.500 to the second horse,) mile heats, best three in five.

D. Mace named Ethan Allen and running mate Charlotte F.	1	1	1
B. Doble named br. g. Dexter, in harness	2	2	2

Time—2:20½; 2:20¼; 2:20.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket—St. George vs. Germantown, Philadelphia.

On Wednesday the annual match between these famous cricketing associations was commenced at the St. George's Grounds, Hoboken. The result of the first day's play was 102 for the Germantown club, in two innings, to 74 for the St. George in their first innings. Yesterday the St. George resumed play, and scored 29 with the loss of one wicket, thus completing the required number of runs. The weather was fine on both days, the grounds in good order, and the fielding and bowling on both sides was really what cricketers like to see.

After discussing an excellent dinner, a "scrub match" finished the day's pleasure. Below we give a summary of the two day's play:

GERMANTOWN.

FIRST INNINGS.	Runs.	INNINGS.	Runs.
Markoe b. Gibbs	0	b. Norley	2
Cadwallader b. Gibbs	2	c. Cater b. Gibbes	2
Large b. Gibbs	0	b. Gibbes	1
Morgan b. Norley	4	b. Norley	6
Wistar b. Norley	2	b. Norley	0
Ball c. and b. Norley	10	c. Butterfield b. Gibbes	0
McKean c. Butterfield	20	Run out	10
Swan c. Gibbes b. Norley	2	c. Bowman b. Gibbes	5
Meade b. Butterfield	2	b. Norley	8
Wharton b. Norley	3	Not out	2
Fisher, not out	7	c. and b. Norley	1
Byes 5, l b. 1, Wides 2	8	Byes 4, l. b. 1	5
Total	60	Total	42

ST. GEORGE.

FIRST INNINGS.	Runs.	FIRST INNINGS.	Runs.
Gordon, ht. w. b Swan	0	Bance b. Swan	6
Edwards b. Swan	2	Ratliff c and b. Swan	23
Cater b. Swan	5	Bowman l. b. w. b. Swan	0
Norley b. Swan	14	Branker, not out	3
Gibbes c. Wistar b. Swan	0	Butterfield c. and b. Swan	14
Robinson, run out	1	Byes 4, l. b. 2	6
Total			74

SECOND INNINGS.

Gibbes, not out	16	Byes, 2; leg byes, 1; wides, 1	4
Robinson c. Mead	1		
Brancker, not out	8		
Total			29

Quoiting.

There was a large gathering of quoiters at the Normal Quoit Grounds yesterday, and several fine games were played, in which some of the most expert amateur players in this City participated. The principal attraction of the day's sport was a match game between Dunning and Crittenden for a set of prize quoits, given by the enterprising proprietor of the grounds, Mr. Dunham. The veteran used his five-pound irons, while his antagonist pitched his monster twelve-pounders. The match was very exciting, and the shots the best that have been witnessed for many years. The game was 13 points up, and Dunning won the prize, Crittenden scoring but 9. The day's fun was kept up till dark, and a good day's enjoyment was the result.

Departure of the Steam Ram Dunderberg.

The steam ram *Dunderberg*, recently sold to the French Government, took her departure from this port yesterday at 3 P. M., for Cherbourg, where she is to be turned over to her Imperial purchaser. She goes out in charge of American officers and manned by an American crew. Capt. Joseph J. Comstock commands her on the passage, and her builder, Wm. H. Webb, goes with her. With the exception of Mr. Webb, the only passengers by the *Dunderberg* are Capt. Condein, of the French frigate now lying in our harbor, Mons. Garnier and Fraugeul, French engineers, W. H. Rodman, who put the engines in the ram, and Henry J. Winser, of the New-York Times. The following is a list of the officers who go out in charge of the ram: Commander, J. J. Comstock; Executive Officer, J. F. Nichols; First Officer, Charles Hallett; Second Officer, M. Gregory; Third Officer, Samuel A. Swinnerton; Fourth Officer, Wm. Ballou; Surgeon, W. P. Worster, M. D.; Chief Engineer, Edward Marsland; First Assistants, Albert Brainard and C. F. Marsland; Second Assistants, Robert Major and David N. Gray; Third Assistants, Wm. Thompson and James W. Bowden. The crew of the *Dunderberg* numbers about 250 men, 120 of whom are in the engineer's department. It is expected that the passage to Cherbourg will be made inside of sixteen days.

Some 200 ladies and gentlemen, invited guests of Mr. Webb, accompanied the *Dunderberg* down to the Lower Bay to see her off, and bid God speed to her popular builder. Among those on board were Thurlow Weed and family, Moses Taylor, J. B. Nicholson and family, J. E. Williams, W. H. Guion, Col. Ryan, of California, J. Howard Wainwright, Dr. Worster and family, O. De Forest Grant, Dr. A. K. Gardner, Jas. Harper, Jr., Leopold Bierworth, and other prominent gentlemen. All were pleased and surprised at the ease and grace with which the monster ram handled herself, and the speed with which she glided through the water. In starting from her anchorage off the foot of Warren-street, she made the turn in three minutes, and in a circuit less in diameter than three times her length. During the passage down the bay an impromptu meeting of the guests was called together at the instance of Mr. Nicholson, Moses Taylor being chairman, and brief speeches were made by Mr. Wainright, Col. Ryan, Dr. Gardner and others, complimentary to Mr. Webb, the builder of the *Dunderberg*, to Capt. Comstock, her commander, and to *La Belle France*, her purchaser. Most of the speakers, however, regretted that the powerful ship should ever have been allowed to go out of Uncle Sam's possession, Col. Ryan even going so far as to say that he would rather see her blown up than to pass into the hands of any other Power whatever. Mr. Webb responded to repeated calls, and thanked the audience for the complimentary and flattering remarks appertaining to himself; and a representative of the French Government, in the person of Viscomte Paul D'Alzac, Assistant Consul at this port, expressed his acknowledgements for the friendly sentiments uttered in behalf of his country, and said that France was proud of having aided in the achievement of American independence, and would always continue to cherish the warmest feelings toward this country in the future, as she had done in the past.

The meeting closed by adopting the following resolutions, which were read by Thurlow Weed:

Resolved, That having witnessed something of the qualities of the *Dunderberg*—the most formidable and the fastest iron-clad vessel ever constructed—we cannot but express our regret that our Government permits her to pass into the service of another country.

Resolved, That in our host and fellow-citizen, Wm. H. Webb, we not only recognize a model shipbuilder, but a devoted patriot.

Resolved, That under Capt. J. J. Comstock and his experienced officers, we feel assured that the *Dunderberg* will have, what we earnestly wish her, a safe and speedy passage across the Atlantic.

Resolved, That however rich in enterprise and public spirit our country is, we cannot long spare such a man as Mr. Webb, and therefore we hope for his early return to his home and his friends.

After passing down through the Narrows, and returning as far as Fort Hamilton, the invited guests were transferred from the *Dunderberg* to the steamer *Wm. Tittamar*, that had accompanied the ram for that purpose, and after a warm exchange of gratulations, cheers and adieus, they returned to the City, while the *Dunderberg* proceeded on her Transatlantic voyage. She was expected to cross the bar about 7:30 o'clock last evening, and is doubtless ere this well on her way.

Social Science Congress.

In reply to a call for a meeting of those interested in the investigation of Social Science, a number of gentlemen and several ladies met yesterday at the lecture rooms of the American Institute, Cooper Building. Mr. Albert Brisbane, whose name has been long associated with such movements, was called upon to explain the object of the meeting prior to any regular organization. Mr. Brisbane spoke at considerable length touching the prominent social difficulties of the day. He said that it must be evident to all thinking men that we rapidly approach a great social revolution. The struggle of labor against capital was begun, and of this the first evidences was the coöperative system rapidly assuming well defined form and importance. The trades-unions in England were further evidences that there was a well grounded discontent among the laboring masses at the present anomalous position of those who did the work and those who benefitted thereby. Leagues were being formed in the country towns which set themselves in opposition to the aggrandizement of capitalists. Everywhere in Europe this great question was becoming daily more absorbing to the people, and in this country too. The subject was assuming so serious an aspect, that it was time that men should have clear ideas upon it if they were attainable, and he believed they were. The question before them now was, would this impending revolution take the fearful form of the great revolutions of the past; would it be one which would cost millions of human lives and billions of treasure, characterized by fire and anarchy? Would it be the outpouring of the wrath of a great conspiracy against capital, or will anything be done by which we can wisely direct this progress, avoiding all those hideous accompaniments of great social revolutions and realizing the best results as rapidly? He believed that this could be done and ought to be done. He very much doubted, however, the ability of the wisest, the most practical thinking minds of Europe to arrest the conflagration there. The people at the present moment are ripe for revolution; they begin to see the hollowness of the social system of which they are the slaves. The signs are ominous that the days of aristocracy are numbered, and that they will close in bloodshed and ruin. We must endeavor to avoid a like calamity. Our free institutions will shield us longer from the danger, but cannot keep us proof against it. The frightful injustice which accompanies the aggregation of great wealth, breeding idle show and luxury and riot, must come to an end before many years. The system which admits of men rolling in extravagances, while others more industrious work through life in dark poverty, is a policy of hell, and must be done away with. [Great cheering.] The wealthy fear this agitation; they have neither philanthropy nor justice in them; they will cry this movement down, and all kindred movements; they will use their means to combat them. They must be met calmly and seriously. The object, therefore, of the Association which it is proposed to form, is to carefully investigate the great prominent topics bearing upon social science, and to direct wisely the movements of the people, who, undirected, would run riot in their efforts to effect good and fail to do it. The speaker then referred to the agitation now going on for the reduction of the hours of labor, and characterized such action as only tampering with the evil it was intended to remedy. Such agitation, if successful, could have but one effect—to increase the cost of every article produced or brought into market by labor. The work to be effectual must be begun deeper, the system which leads to the anomalies complained of must be laid bare to the roots, and the remedies applied. To do this would be the aim of an association such as it was desirous now to organize. There were prominent men in the country, many of them prepared to coöperate and lend their powerful aid. Such men as Horace Greeley, Ben Wade and Durant had already avowed their sympathy in this direction. The matter would be taken up by the unpaid Press of the country, would be freely discussed therein, and the proposed remedies for existing evils would become the subjects of reflection and ultimate action to the people. The first steps to be taken by the Society he would say would be to investigate the works of such men as Compte, Fourier, Mill, Spencer, Buckle and others; as a society, to weigh carefully the opinions of such men, discuss them, and receive inspiration from their teachings: each great prominent point of reform, to make their conclusions as a deliberate body the property of the people generally by publishing them in pamphlet form, and scattering them broad-cast throughout the country. Auxiliary societies would spring up throughout the land, and the people would be brought to a knowledge of the social system in which they moved its followers, its abuses and their remedies. The gentleman continued at great length in further detail of the work that lay before the Society, and concluded amid much applause.

A gentleman asked Mr. Brisbane if it were proposed to interfere in any way with family relations as they now were; if so he was opposed to having anything to do with it; otherwise he was with it heart and hand.

Mr. Brisbane replied, that it was impossible for him to answer that question, the Society would determine for itself the sphere of its investigations. If instead of social science we were about to study geology, what reply could be made to a gentlemen who would say, "If you accept the six day theory, I am with you, but if you interfere with that I shall have nothing to say to you?"

There was then a general call for Mr. Brisbane to occupy the chair. Mr. Brisbane objected, saying that he did not see the necessity of any immediate organization, the object of the meeting being attained if there were found among those attending a few gentlemen who were prepared to inaugurate this system of inquiry.

After some conversation on the matter of organization it was proposed that the meeting should assume regular form at once.

Mr. O. McDaniel was called to the chair, and Mr. N. Comstock appointed Secretary.

Remarks were then made by Mr. Robert Walker, Lewis B. Page, Dr. Newberry and others, when a resolution that a society having as its object the study of social science be now formed, was put and carried unanimously. After some discussion, in which objections raised by Mr. Skelton, a Southern gentleman present, were met by Mr. Brisbane. Mr. Durant, who was present, was called upon to give his views upon the subject, which he did in a clear and forcible manner, touching upon the great topics of daily discussion in such a manner as to impress all who heard him.

A resolution was then carried, that all present desirous to place their names on record as members of the organization could do so. Over thirty gentlemen handed their names to the Secretary.

A Committee of seven was then appointed to draw up a form of organization, and to report nominees for the offices of President, Vice-President and Secretary.

The following resolution was then carried, and the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That, to the best of its ability, this Association will, among its objects, embrace the coöperative labor movement, in which to-day 48,000 workingmen in and near New-York are moving.

Heavy Robbery by Pickpockets.

On Wednesday afternoon Edward Ewen, No. 22 Duane-street, got on one of the cars of the Fourth-avenue Line at the corner of Canal and Centre streets, and at the time he did so two men were standing on the rear platform of the car. These men, when Mr. Ewen attempted to pass them to enter the car, pushed violently against him, and took such position as to fill up the door-way. Mr. Ewin finally got by them and entered the car, but at the moment of doing so discovered that he had been robbed of a package containing a large amount of valuables which he had in his inside vest-pocket. Upon the exclamation of Mr. Ewen to this effect the two men on the platform jumped and ran, and Ewen immediately followed. After an exciting chase one of the two, who gave the name of James McConnell, was captured by Officer Smith, of the Seventeenth Precinct, but the other man, who doubtless had the stolen property, escaped, as none of the property was found on McConnell.

The property of which Mr. Ewen was robbed consisted of $50 in money; one $500 United States Bond; two certificates of stock in the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company, representing 45 shares—$4,500; two certificates of the Astor Insurance Company, representing 83 shares—$2,075; two certificates Pacific Fire Insurance Company, representing 83 shares—$2,000; one certificate United States Life Insurance Company, representing 10 shares—$500; one bond Pennsylvania Coal Company, $1,000; and four promissory notes, drawn in favor of Edward Ewen by J. W. Paine for $17,000, making a total of $27,625, only $550 of which can be made available by the thieves. McConnell was arraigned before Justice Mansfield, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and was committed to await a further investigation.

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

YOUTHFUL THIEVES.

Adam Stein, No. 236 First-avenue, alleges that on the 18th of June last there was stolen from him the sum of $40, in Treasury notes and fractional currency, and that he believes it was taken by Michael Peggie, or Pegram, who has not yet been arrested, and by Francis Stockman, who was before the Court yesterday. The complainant states that the money was in the counter-drawer at Stein's store, and the boy Michael came in and stole it, being seen in the act by the wife of Stein, but the boy ran off with such speed that he escaped arrest. The other boy, Francis, was with him at the time, and was committed to answer as an accomplice.

ANOTHER BOY THIEF.

John McFarland, No. 354 First-avenue, states that on the 19th of last month he sent a boy, 14 years of age, named Andrew Daily, to his room to do an errand, and that there was in his room when the boy went there a quantity of jewelry, consisting of sleeve buttons, shirt studs and gold bracelets, all together of the value of $50, which Daily took and made off with. He was not found and arrested until Wednesday, and being brought before the Court, said that he stole the jewelry, and that two men at the horse market in Fifth-street took it away from him. He was committed in default of $500 bail to answer the charge of grand larceny at the Court of General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

LARCENY.

Cornelius Murphy, No. 83 Pike-street, alleges that some time ago he missed a trunk from his room which contained a watch, some money and clothing, the whole contents being valued at $55 90. Some days after he was informed by a friend, named Benedict Flann, that Margaret O'Brien had offered to sell him the watch, and she, therupon, being charged with the larceny admitted her guilt. She was committed for examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SWEEPING CENSURE BY A CORONER'S JURY.—At a late hour on Wednesday night the hands on one of the Hoboken Ferry-boats recovered the remains of Margaret Bell, aged 12 years, and a daughter of Officer Bell, of the Brooklyn Police force. The body was found floating in the North River, near Christopher-street. The child was drowned on Saturday last while on an excursion with the Sunday-school to which she was attached. Coroner Gover held an inquest yesterday, when the jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to her death by drowning by falling from the bow of the barge *Rhinebeck*, used in the excursion of the South Fifth-street Sunday-school. We censure the Captain and owners of said barge for not having her in a proper condition to carry children, and for not having life-preservers or small boats on board as the law prescribes. We also censure the Captain of the steamboat *R. L. Mavy* for not having his boats in proper condition to launch in case of emergency. We also censure the School Committee for not taking proper care of the children and their charge, and allowing them to go on the forward deck of said barge. We also recommend that a small boat shall be towed in future at the stern of all excursion boats, to be in charge of a competent person."

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Yesterday Coroner Wildey held inquests in the following cases, in each of which the jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts.... Thomas Pittis, aged 67 years, living at No. 49 East Nineteenth-street, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning was found dead in the bath-tub, with his throat cut and an open bloody razor in the tub. Deceased had been subject to fits of insanity.... Patrick White, aged 60 years, who was a carman, and resided at No. 474 Tenth-avenue, fell from his cart on Monday, and received such injuries that he died on Wednesday evening.

GAS EXPLOSION.—At a late hour on Wednesday afternoon the gas generator used in Charles Matthews' soda water manufactory, at No. 437 First-avenue, exploded with a terrific report, and scattered the bricks, stones and pieces of wood in every direction. The damage to the premises is estimated at $3,000. The origin of the explosion is unknown, the gauge having exhibited the usual amount of pressure. Nobody was hurt.

EXTENSIVE FIRE THIS MORNING.—At 12:30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the engine room of the Excelsior Cotton Mills, No. 175 Spring-street, owned by E. G. Lowenstien. The flames spread rapidly through the building, and before they were extinguished damage to the amount of $30,000 was sustained. The loss is partially covered by insurance in the Globe, Park and Commonwealth Companies. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 11:30 P. M. a fire broke out in the hat and cap store of Aaron Rich, No. 22 Catharine-street. The fire was confined to the store, and the loss was not great. Rich was insured for $3,000. The stock of dry-goods of Mayner Wabehe, in the same building, was slightly damaged. The fire at No. 226 Spring-street, at 11:45 P. M., was caused by lightning striking the roof. Damage trifling.

DROWNED.—On Wednesday night an unknown man, known only as "Long Jim," fell off the dock at the foot of Jay-street, North River, while intoxicated, and was drowned. The body was recovered soon afterward, and Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased resided in Forty-second-street, and was apparently about 35 years of age.

BURGLARY.—A gang of burglars forced their way into the tailor-shop of Henry Otto, No. 90 Greene-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. They had secured several pieces of cloth, and were about escaping, when they were surprised by Officer Alason, necessitating the most precipitate measures for their retreat, and they succeded in making good their escape.

BAR-ROOM ROW.—A number of the members of No. 19 Engine Co. entered the lager-beer saloon of Louis Grautigen, yesterday afternoon, and breaking the glass in a case where certain edibles are kept, were asked to pay the damage by the barkeeper. Instead of doing so, they attacked the barkeeper and beat him in a most shocking manner. No one was arrested.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—At a late hour on Wednesday night James Young and Patrick Larkins quarreled in Fifty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue, when Young shot his opponent in the breast, inflicting a slight wound, when he succeeded in making his escape.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner Wildey over the remains of Patrick White, at No. 474 Tenth-avenue, who died on Wednesday from the result of injuries accidentally received on Monday last, though by what reasons or where does not at present appear.

A MAN FALLS DEAD IN A FIT.—About 9 o'clock last night a man named Owen Conklin, residing at No. 309 East Thirty-fifth-street, fell dead in a fit at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Second-avenue. He was taken home by Sergeant McConnell, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and the Coroner was notified.

SUICIDE.—Coroner Wildey was notified to hold an inquest yesterday upon the body of Thomas Pettis, of No. 49 East Nineteenth-street, who committed suicide on Wednesday night by cutting his throat with a razor. The motive for the act is unknown.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—At 9:15 o'clock Officer Foy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, took to Bellevue Hospital Thomas McCurn, who had fallen from a third-story window of the house No. 18 Prince-street. He was not seriously injured.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRES.—Shortly after 12 o'clock on Wednesday night a fire broke out in the stable of Elisha B. Morrell, No. 109 Raymond-street. The flames communicated to the house adjoining, No. 107, both of which were destroyed together. Two horses—one owned by Gen. Spinola—and a cow were consumed in the flames. Two buildings in the rear, also owned by Mr. Morrell, were considerly damaged. No. 111, belonging to the McCann estate, was damaged to the extent of $1,000. Mr. Morrell's loss is $3,500; insured for $2,500 in the Stuyvesant Company of New-York. The upper part of the stable destroyed was occupied by Alex. Barney as a carpenter shop. His loss amounts to $1,500. No insurance. Officer De Clue, of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct, while assisting a fireman in rescuing a woman named Mary McNamara, was considerably injured by the falling of a chest from an upper story window. About 1 o'clock, yesterday, the house of Thomas Buckley, paper hanging store, caught fire and was damaged to the extent of $6,000. Insured in the Lafayette and Montauk Insurance Company. Damage to building $2,000. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin. The roof of No. 273 Adams-street took fire yesterday from crackers. The premises are occupied by Abraham Valentine. Damage trifling. The roof of No. 99 Middagh-street was damaged to a trifling extent by fire-crackers about 9 o'clock last evening.

About 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred at No. 303 Gold-street, Brooklyn, occupied by Wesley Clayton and Mrs. Martin. Damage about $1,500. Insured in the Long Island Insurance Company. The premises were owned by Mrs. Ann Mills.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Peckham, J.

Nos.	Nos.
20—Mahuken et al. vs. Becker et al.	143—Badow vs. Robinson.
35—Salamon vs. Young.	147—Schwartz vs. Schirmer.
56—Richardson vs. Frank.	163—Fuchs vs. Fuchs.
75—Frowem, Sr., et al. vs. Rudd.	164—Smith et al. vs. Halsted et al.
93—Edwards vs. Jackson et al.	175—Sixth-avenue Railroad Company vs. Van Wagener.
140—Wedel vs. Cann.	
141—Ballantine vs. Ballantine.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
9—McCauley vs. Brown.	59—Stettheimer, Jr. vs. Fogart.
—Noonan vs. Keenan.	60—Potter vs. Benner.
—Morris vs. Bergen.	61—Muller vs. Holden.
51—Heddon vs. Easton.	62—Sherman vs. Lyon.
52—George vs. Easton.	63—Fickett vs. Richardson.
53—Schloss vs. Baer.	64—Gomely vs. The Central American Transportation Company.
54—Kendrick vs. Logee.	65—Barnes vs. Parker.
55—Murphy vs. Saward.	66—Powell vs. Philis.
56—Behan vs. Cruikshank.	67—Wilkinson vs. Bertram.
57—Fine vs. Hettrick.	
58—Hulbert vs. The L. D. and U. R. R.	

Advertisement.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall—Mrs. A. Crane, F. P. McMahar, P. Smith, wife and child, Mrs. H. Morton, Miss L. E. Field, Mrs. T. C. Hunter and infant, C. M. Keeney, Mrs. H. C. Matthew and 2 children, Miss C. Keay, Mrs. R. V. Neil, H. Wolf, A. Michel and wife, A. Drew and wife, Mrs. H. Wager, W. Misch, D. Beedy, B. Pilkinton, C. Rhine, Mrs. J. M. Small, D. E. Crane, A. Higby, Miss E. L. Longfellow, Gen. G. F. Rushing, J. D. Leatherbee, W. Hess, wife and 2 children, F. Koch, D. Richardson, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Mrs. Haight and 2 children, A. De Witt and wife, J. Falkenberg, P. M. Ladd, wife and child, J. C. Pfluger, wife and family, Charles Dursenberge, Mrs. G. W. Bell, Miss C. Booth, J. King, wife and 3 children, F. Holmes, M. R. Loncks, J. Milborn, A. Viand, S. Haas, D. L. Thomas and wife, Mrs. J. Glassman and infant, W. W. Lowe, wife and family, L. W. Rosenstock, Wm. Meyer and sister, Mrs. G. Finn, Mrs. C. M. Johnston, G. Rhodes and wife, Rev. F. D. Eagan, Mrs. G. Platt and family, Mrs. W. D. Harriman and infant, Mrs. J. Curry and child, Mrs. H. T. Barnum and 2 children, C. Thompson, Mrs. W. Sherman and 3 children, R. M. Anthony, Miss L. Pelham, G. H. and E. Burgess, Thomas F. Wilson, wife and infant, J. Fry and wife, J. R. Rokers, G. F. Pannebaker and family, J. R. Marshall and wife, W. H. Doyle, Col. C. Taylor, D. E. Lippincott, F. R. Benjamin, G. R. Watkins, J. Mason, J. A. Harvey, wife and child, C. M. Bartlett, S. Renner, wife and infant, Camille Beranger and mother, Mrs. E. Long, J. Unz, S. Pithman, A. Reinhardt, W. J. Clemands, Mrs. J. Mensham and son, Mrs. M. Calner, Mrs. L. W. Savage, Mrs. A. Tasher, C. W. Schafter, Mrs. M. Hart, Mrs. M. Kimball, Mrs. C. E. Bell and 4 children, Miss C. Squire, Mrs. M. Elliott, P. Louis, G. Gibbin, W. Maguire, C. T. Rogers, A. Savage, W. H. Clarke, E. F. Foster, W. Whitsell, J. Connelly, E. R. Reeves, M. Brenzing, E. R. Hess, R. B. Anderson, W. Sullivan, J. A. Aschheim, J. S. Merrill, G. G. Henry, A. Mead, G. Roberts, L. Redheld, and others.

JULY 4—*In steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool*—Mr. Aspland, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard, Miss Bingham, C. S. Marshall, A. N. Hill, Mr. Felt, Capt. Cole, Mr. Voorhies, Mr. Miller, R. Chinn, T. S. Read, E. Tallman, and 1,094 in the steerage.

JULY 4—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Louis Schubert, Thomas Curry, Robert Slokoe, Master Christian Slokoe, Emil Frederick, and 163 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 34 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon sets.... 10 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 47 | Gov. Island..11 36 | Hell Gate.... 12 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 4.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool June 22, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 768 passengers to John G. Dale. June 22, off South Stack, passed steamship Virginia, bound in. 24th, off Queenstown, steamship City of Paris, do. Same day, at 2:55 P. M., 17 miles W. of Kinsale, steamship Edinburgh, do. July 3, 36 miles E. of Sandy Hook, ship Francis Cutting, bound W.; 146 miles do. steamship Palmyra, bound E.; same day, off Fire Island, Bremen steamship New-York, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool June 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 1,107 passengers to Williams & Guion. June 25, la. 49 57, lon. 27 29, passed bark Balmoral, bound W. 28th, lat. 46, lon. 43 9, ship Progress, do.

Steamship Rising Star, Gray, Aspinwall 8 ds., with treasure, mdse. and passengers to F. R. Baley.

Bark Sancho Panza, Clapp, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Bark Josie Nicholas, (of Bucksport,) Nicholas, Salt Cay, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to R. P. Buck & Co. June 5, on the outward passage, Thomas Martes, first officer, of Castine, Me., fell overboard and was drowned.

Bark Antasa D'Antonia, (Span.,) Casso, Barcelona via Havana 16 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Two Brothers, Gersham, Zaza 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig S. Brown, Bartlett, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Catharine, (of Montreal,) McDonald, St. Domingo City 12 ds., with logwood, &c., to C. H. Trumbull.

Brig Sally Brown, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Bartlett, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Hermann, (Pruss.,) Thede, Malaga via Cadiz 50 ds., with wine, cork, &c., to A. B. & W. H. Westervelt.

Schr. Francis G. Davis, (of Harwich,) Doane, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Alethea, Derrickson, Bermuda 6 ds., with produce to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. O. H. Talley, Boden, Virginia.

Schr. P. Armstrong, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr. Geo. H. Hoyt, Cramer, Virginia.

Schr. Ridie, Quilen, Maryland.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Hammond, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. Queen of the West, ——, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. S. E. Waring, Smith, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. Lynchburgh, Van Clief, Baltimore.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., light.

SAILED—Ram Dunderberg, for Cherbourg; steamship New-York, for Bremen.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 3—Arr. U. S. gunboat Estrella, from Pensacola for Philadelphia.

The frigate Potomac sailed from Pensacola for New-York June 15. The Estrella spoke the U. S. storeship Relief, from Mobile for Baltimore, off Cape Florida.

4th—Arr. schr. Maggie Murphy, from Portland, with a cargo of granite. Sld. frigate Susquehanna, for the West Indies.

Spoken, &c.

Express—wh. schr., cruising, June 27, lat. 31 5, lon. 72 55.

S. P. Brown—schr., bound S., July 3, lat. 39 20, lon. 74 10.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. June 15, brig Bogota, Lindsley, New-York; 19th, steamer Rising Star, Gray, New-York; 18th, bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; 20th, brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, Philadelphia.

Sld. June 18, brig Wm. Mason, Small, Manzanillo, Cuba; 19th, brig Samuel Lindsey, Wilson, Manzanillo, Cuba; 22d, brig Bogota, Lindsley, New-York; 24th, brig Martha, Storrs, Carthagena; 25th, steamer Rising Star, Gray, New-York.

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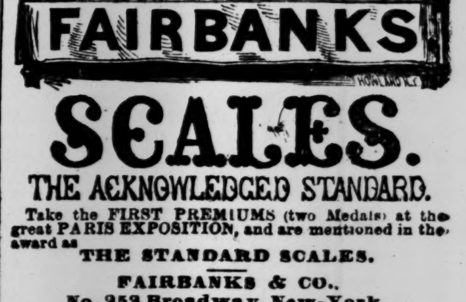

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